



**COUNTY BOROUGH OF SWANSEA**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

of the

**Medical Officer Of Health**

**FOR THE YEAR**

**1960**

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO





**COUNTY BOROUGH OF SWANSEA**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

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**Medical Officer of Health**

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**1960**

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**The Medical Officer of Health  
Public Health Dept.,  
The Guildhall,  
Swansea.**

**Tel No. Swansea 50821**



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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of  
the County Borough of Swansea.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1960 on the lines indicated in Circular 1/61, dated the 31st January 1961.

#### Statistics.

The population of the town has continued to increase. The estimated figure for mid-June being 165,560, an increase of 1,360 on the previous year.

As the pre-war figure for Swansea is about 165,000 we appear to have at least reached our pre-war population.

#### Births.

The number of live births was 2,738, which is 7 more than last year. The birth rate is 16.5 per 1,000 population; this is below the figure of 16.7 last year and below the provisional national live birth rate per 1,000 home population as at the 30th June 1961, which was 17.1.

#### Still-births.

The number of still-births, which rose from 54 in 1951 to 82 in 1958 and then started to fall, has continued its fall to 55 this year, which equals the lowest since 1952. This represents a still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births of 20.08, which is the lowest rate since 1951. This rate continues to be slightly higher than the rate for England and Wales, which is 19.7.

#### Infant Deaths.

The number of infant deaths this year is 59. This is a reduction of 7 from last year and reflects the continuance of the fall since 1957 when it was 79. Neo-natal deaths fell from 48 last year to 45 this year.

The infant mortality rate is 22, which is also in accordance with the general fall over the past years. The rate for England and Wales is 21.7.

In the statistics table, reference is made to peri-natal mortality, and the method of calculating this rate was described in last year's report. This rate rose from 37.09 in 1951 to 47.34 in 1958 and then fell to 38.89 in 1959, and this year it is 35.8.

The peri-natal mortality rate for England and Wales for 1960 is not available as yet, but the rates for the first three quarters of the year are 32.9, 33.0, and 32.0.

The rate for Swansea is thus likely to be higher than the national average. From these figures and rates concerning infant mortality, it will be seen that Swansea shows the same downward trend as the whole of England and Wales but continues to remain at a slightly higher level.

While it is gratifying to record the improvement in the figures for Swansea, there can be no room for complacency while our figures are above the national average. The local factors causing this may be beyond our powers of remedy but should certainly be made the subject of inquiry.

### Deaths from Tuberculosis.

There were 15 Pulmonary, 1 Non-Pulmonary, deaths compared with 21 and 3 the previous year. This is the lowest figure since the Borough was extended in 1919. The figure for 1921 was 205 Pulmonary and 36 Non-Pulmonary, a total of 241 and it is pleasing to note that this figure has continuously fallen since that year.

However, I would draw your attention to the report of the Consultant Chest Physician on Page 47 in which it is stated that the disease in the elderly still presents problems and the presence in the community of cases of chronic disease whose sputum contains resistant bacilli is a matter of grave concern.

For many years now all prospective residents for our Homes for the Aged receive a chest x-ray before admittance, and should any resident develop pulmonary tuberculosis whilst in residence, the other residents and all the staff are referred for chest x-ray examinations.

### Nursing of Sick Children at home and the Health Visitor.

Children admitted to hospital for the special medical treatment which cannot be provided at home, are visited regularly by health visitors, who consult with the hospital medical staff and ward sisters, and the after-care of the child when due to be discharged.

As a result of this interchange of information concerning the home and social conditions of these children, some cases are able to be discharged home earlier to the care of their mother. The health visitor then acts under the direction of the family doctor.

Where further skilled nursing attention is required, the health visitor explains to the mother how to obtain this through the District Nursing Service.

Excellent co-operation exists between the family doctor and the health visitor and, where conditions are suitable, sick children are nursed at home, again using the District Nurses where necessary. Domestic help is also available where required.

Lectures are given in Infant Welfare clinics on the care of the sick child at home, and have been much appreciated.

### Child Guidance - Mothers and Young Children.

In 1959, the Minister of Health circulated local health authorities and hospital management committees in connection with Child Guidance, and the Minister of Education issued a circular in similar terms to local education authorities.

The Minister, in his circular to local health authorities, states that it would be particularly useful for the Child Psychiatrist, and possibly other members of the Child Guidance team to give guidance to the medical and nursing staff of the Child Welfare Clinics. In this connection, and prior to the issue of these circulars, Dr. Crosse, our Consultant Child Psychiatrist, gave a series of talks to the medical and nursing staff of Child Welfare Clinics. He then left the area, and subsequently not much progress has been made in this direction, partly because we were unable to recruit a Consultant Child Psychiatrist for some considerable time, and secondly due to the continual changes in the personnel of the Child Guidance team.

It has been mentioned elsewhere in this report that our Health Visitors have been regularly attending the local Psychiatric Hospital for discussions with the Consultant Psychiatrists. This arrangement was not intended to act as a substitute for the suggestions contained in the Circular, but until such time as we are able to make arrangements to carry out these suggestions, it has at least afforded these members of the staff an opportunity of having an insight into the effects of mental illness on family life, and the conse-



quences of mental ill-health on the emotional development and behaviour difficulties of children. These discussions, say the Health Visitors, have been of great benefit to them in particularly guiding their approach to families with a history of mental ill-health, and those families who would be breaking down if early support wasn't provided.

#### Investigation of Infections in Early Pregnancy.

An investigation is being undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service, with the collaboration of the Health Department, into infection in early pregnancy. The object being to determine whether virus infection early in pregnancy predisposes to congenital defects in the infants.

Between September 1959 and December 1960, 451 patients attending our Antenatal Clinics have had samples of blood taken between the 12th and 16th week of pregnancy and the serum stored pending examination when the outcome of the pregnancy was known.

The follow up is carried out between the 7th and 28th day after the end of the pregnancy, and a further follow-up report is completed one year after birth.

#### Yellow Fever Vaccination.

During the year the authority was designated to carry out vaccination against yellow fever. Further details are set out in Part 5 of this report.

#### Chiropody Service.

The Local Authority's Chiropody Scheme was approved during the year. The service was transferred from the Swansea Old People's Welfare Committee to this authority on the 1st January 1961. The scheme is also reported in Section 5 of this report.

#### New Premises.

I record with satisfaction the opening of our new Occupation Centre known as Broadway House, Sketty, and the new Workshops for the Blind at Morriston. These buildings are of modern construction and design.

#### Radiation Hazards.

During the course of the year, attention was given to the problems of radiation, and it was felt that, in order that the staff should be completely conversant with some of the elementary problems of the subject, they should receive an opportunity for instruction at the Technical College. Accordingly, arrangements were made between the Health and Education Committees and approved by Council for a Course to be held at the Swansea Technical College. The Course was spread over a period of 10 weeks, and was attended by 20 members of the medical, nursing and public health staff, and was then repeated. The second Course was held to give a similar opportunity to another 20 members of the same staff.

The Course was designed to provide basic information on certain topics which are essential to an understanding of the subject of radiation, and it was considered suitable for graduates in science or medicine, and was of great interest to the medical, nursing, and public health members of the staff. Indeed the Course proved to be of such value that, prior to the commencement of the second Course, we were asked by the Technical College if we would have any objection to including amongst those members on the second Course, protection officers in industries, and others concerned with this problem.

Superintendent District Nurse.

I am pleased to report that Miss Iris Davies, Superintendent District Nurse, was awarded the long service badge in recognition of her 21 years service in connection with the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. The presentation took place at the Fishmongers Hall, London, in October and Her Grace, the Duchess of Beaufort, made the presentation.

The Late Miss Edith Jones.

It was with deep regret that I have to report of the passing away on 6th September, 1960, of Miss Edith Jones, Senior Clerk in my Department. Miss Jones entered the service of this Authority in June 1920, and the whole of her service was spent with this Department. She had completed forty years service and was looking forward to retiring in the following April. She was a loyal and conscientious officer and her passing away was deeply mourned, and was a great loss to the department and the Authority, which she had served faithfully for so long.

Acknowledgements.

It is again pleasing to report that liaison with other departments of the Corporation, the Hospital, Consultant and General Practitioner Services has continued to be most friendly.

I cannot close without extending my grateful thanks to my Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued help during the year, and my staff, as always, for their continued support.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

E.B. MEYRICK.

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Constitution 1960/61.

His Worship the Mayor,  
Councillor S.C. Jenkins, J.P.

Chairman - Alderman D.F. Bevan \*  
Vice-Chairman - Councillor A.L. Reed \*

Alderman W. Evans	Councillor Mrs. R. Cross *
" R. Gronow *	" F.A. Gorst *
" Mrs. E. Jones *	" A.H. Jones *
" C.H. Thomas	" Mrs. M. Hathaway
" D.M. Williams	" A. Morgan *
Councillor R.H. Andrews	" H.F. Strawford *
" R.H. Crimp	

\* Members of the Standing Sub-Committee.

SECTION II.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SWANSEA.

Public Health Officers.

Medical Officer of Health.

E.B. Meyrick, M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

D.E. Donald, M.B., Ch.B., (Glasgow), D.P.H.

Lay Administrative Officer.

S.F. Fisher, A.R.S.H.

Medical Staff.

Whole-time Assistant Medical Officers.

R.G. Richards, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
M.R. Davies, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
G.J. Lowe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
M.A. Tait, M.B., Ch.B.  
W. Williams, M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H.  
J. Salmon, M.B., B.Ch., (Appointed 4.1.60)  
B.A. Wallace, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H. (Appointed 1.2.60)

Part-time Assistant Medical Officers.

G.N. Ellis, M.B., B.S.

Consultants.

Chest Physician	-	T.W. Davies, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Gynaecologist	-	Vyvyan Davies, M.D., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. D.R.C.O.G.
Ophthalmologist	-	F.G. Hibbert, M.B., F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S.
Orthopaedic Surgeons	-	G.D. Rowley, B.Sc., M.B., M.C. Mervyn Evans, F.R.C.S.,
Paediatrician	-	R.T. Jenkins, M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.
Child Psychiatrist	-	G. Crosse, M.B., B.S., D.P.M.
Geriatrician	-	T.F. McCarthy, M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.P.
Orthodontist	-	H. Parry, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Dental Staff - Whole-time.

Principal School Dental Surgeon - J.F. Herbert, L.D.S.  
Senior Assistant Dental Surgeon - H. Care, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Dental Staff - Part-time.

Assistant Dental Surgeon - Mrs. K.W.L. Hambury, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Dental Attendants.

Mrs. V.E. Anthony	Miss M. Parker
Miss M. Ellis	Miss M.E. Phillips
Miss V.M. Little (Resigned 4.11.60)	



Consulting Veterinary Surgeon.

D.E. Pugh, M.R.C.V.S.

Public Analyst.

Stanley Dixon, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.S.

Public Health Inspection.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

D.F. Jones, C.R.S.I., Meat & Other Foods Certificate.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

D.H. Jones, C.R.S.I., Meat & Other Foods Certificate.

Food Preparation Officer.

W. Strawbridge, C.R.S.I., Meat & Other Foods Certificate.

Assistant Public Health Inspectors.

O.G. Davies, C.R.S.I., Meat & Other Foods Certificate

I.J. Lambe,	"	"	"	"	"
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R.D. Thomas,	"	"	"	"	"
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R.E. Thomas,	"	"	"	"	"
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R.L. Davies,	"	"	"	"	"
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D.J. Williams	"	"	"	"	"
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G. Phillips	"	"	"	"	"
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R.G. Mirby	"				
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F.R. Bray	"				
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W.G. Thomas	"				
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F.B. Fisher	"				
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J.W.J. Griffiths	"				
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(Resigned 17.4.60)

Slum Clearance Assistant.

D. Havard

Driver/Disinfectator.

S.R. McCullum

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse.

Mrs. M.E.I. Richards, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.

Chief Assistant Health Visitor and School Nurse.

Miss E.K.M. Williams, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.



## Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Miss N.L. Allen	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Orth. Cert.
Miss E.A. Davies	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. G.M. Evans	S.R.N., H.V. Cert., T.A.
Mrs. J. George	S.R.N., H.V. Cert. (Resigned 2.7.60)
Mrs. G.A. Ellis	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss C. Exall	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Resigned 27.7.60)
Miss E. Griffiths	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. A.M. Hamlett	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. R.M. Taylor	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss C.J. James	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Resigned 29.9.60)
Miss B.M. John	S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. G.O.J. Davies	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss E. Knapp	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. M.C. Lias	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Resigned 31.3.60)
Mrs. N.B. Llewellyn	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss F.E. Morris	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Retired 20.1.60)
Miss G.E. Oakley	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss E.M. Rees	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss E. Richards	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. E.C.A. Roberts	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Resigned 2.4.60)
Mrs. M.G. Roberts	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss M. Thomas	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss M. Walters	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss M. Williams	S.R.N., S.C.M., T.C. Cert., H.V. Cert.
Miss E. Evans	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. E.E. Matthews	S.R.N., H.V. Cert. (Part time from 10.1.60)
Miss M.M. Evans	S.R.N., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. M. Dark	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Appointed 16.3.60)
Mrs. G. Titley	S.R.N., H.V. Cert. (Appointed 25.4.60, Resigned 31.8.60)
Miss B.M. Williams	S.R.N., H.V. Cert. (Appointed 26.10.60)
Miss L. Jenkins	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. ( " 21.11.60)

## Clinic Nurses.

Mrs. G. Davies	S.R.N.
Miss B.J.G. Halling	S.R.N.
Mrs. M.D. Hughes	S.R.N.
Miss E. Lloyd	S.R.N.
Miss G.E. Thomas	S.R.N., S.C.M., T.A. Cert.
Mrs. P.E. Thomas	S.R.N.
Miss E.O. Pierce	S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.C.N.
Miss A. Probert	S.R.N., O.N.D.
Miss P. Evans	S.R.N. (Resigned 1.10.60)
Miss M.R. Clapton	S.R.N., S.C.M. {Appointed 15.2.60}
Miss M. Ace	S.R.N., Q.N. { " 22.2.60}
Miss J. Williams	S.R.N. { " 7.3.60}
Miss B.M. Williams	S.R.N., C.M.B. (Pt.1) (Appointed 3.10.60. Health Visitor from 25.10.60)
Miss P. Rees	S.R.N. (Appointed 21.11.60)

Municipal Midwifery Service

Medical Supervisor of Midwives.

G.N. Ellis, M.B., B.S.

Lay Supervisor of Midwives.

Miss M.A. Arthur, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Midwifery Teacher.

Miss E. Hillman, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Full-time District Midwives.

Mrs. A.M. Bidmead	S.R.N., S.C.M.	
Mrs. L. Bevan	S.C.M.	
Miss M.E. Deacon	S.C.M.	(Retired 3.12.60)
Mrs. M. Edwards	S.R.N., S.C.M.	
Mrs. T. Eustis	S.R.N., S.C.M.	(Retired 20.4.60)
Miss V.G. Evans	S.R.N., S.C.M.	
Mrs. F.S.N. Humphreys	S.R.N., S.C.M.	
Mrs. B.A. Lowell	S.R.N., S.C.M.	
Mrs. L.M. Morgan	S.C.M.	
Miss M. Davies	S.R.N., S.C.M.	
Mrs. G. Evans	S.R.N., S.C.M.	
Miss B.M. Thomas	S.C.M.	
Miss H.A. Thomas	R.M.N., S.C.M.	
Mrs. D.M. Griffiths	S.R.N., S.C.M. R.F.N.	(Appointed 21.4.60)
Mrs. A.S. Harkett	S.R.N., C.M.B.	( " 21.11.60)

District Nursing Service.

Superintendent District Nurse.

Miss I.M. Davies, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Cert.

Deputy Superintendent District Nurse.

Miss E. Bamford, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Full-time District Nurses.

Mrs. B.A. Abraham	S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.	
Miss A.B.A. Collins	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., M.T.D.	
Mrs. E.E. Evans	S.R.N.	
Mrs. M.H.E. Rees	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	
Miss D.A. Hughes	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	
Miss M.A. James	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	
Mrs. B.S. Jones	S.R.N., C.M.B. (Pt. 1), Q.N.	
Mrs. E.B.E.A. Jones	S.R.N., Q.N.	
Mrs. F.I. Jones	S.R.N., Q.N.	
Miss I.M. King	S.R.N., R.F.N., Q.N.	
Mrs. F.M. Lewis	S.C.M.	(Retired 4.9.60)
Mrs. P.G. Prangle	S.R.N.	
Mrs. E.O. Rowsell	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	
Mrs. M.E. Ridler	S.R.N.	
Miss G.M.N. Price	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	(Resigned 26.3.60)
Miss M. Rees	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	
Miss R. Cuff	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	
Miss E. Daniel	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	
Mrs. E.E. Smith	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	
Mrs. H.E. Thomas	S.R.N.	
Miss J. Davies	S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., Q.N.	(Appointed 10.7.60)
Mrs. S.C. Evans	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	(Appointed 1.11.60)

Mental Health Services.

Miss G.M. John, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert	Supervising and Authorised Officer.
L.J. Coupland, S.R.N., Q.N.	Supervising and Authorised Officer.
A.J. Penhorwood	Superintendent - Industrial Centre.
Miss G. Evans	Superintendent - Occupation Centre.
Miss M.P. Hynam	Assistant Superintendent, Occupation Centre.
Mrs. F.M. Birchenough	do. do.
Miss A. Booker	do. do.
Mrs. G. Evans	do. do.
K.J. Johnson, S.R.N.	Assistant Superintendent, Industrial Centre.
G.V. Bridgeman	do. (Resigned 16.9.60)
J.E. Williams	do. ( " 2.1.60)
A.S. Trick	do. (Appointed 1.4.60)
W.J.P. Tucker	do. ( " 14.11.60)

Residential Accommodation - Homes for Aged and Infirm.

W. Powell	-	Warden.
Miss L. Griffiths	-	Warden, Female Homes.
Miss V. Griffiths	-	Handicraft Instructress.

Welfare Officers.

E.H. Davies (Appointed 11.1.60)  
B. Bevan

Blind Welfare Officer.

Miss M.M. Holt

Home Teachers for the Blind.

Miss E.M. Walters  
Mr. A.R. Lloyd M.A. (Appointed 1.2.60)

Administrative and Clerical.

Assistant Lay Administrative Officer.

J.H. Smith, A.C.C.S., A.I.S.W.

Administrative Assistants.

General Health	-	S.G. Williams
Combined Health and School Health Service	-	F. Thomas, D.M.A.
Welfare	-	J.D. Evans, A.I.S.W.
Finance	-	H.G. Austin

Clerks.

G.A. Hoskins  
Miss E. Crabbe  
D.W. Davies  
Miss D.L. Davies  
" M.H. Davies  
" K. Eaton  
" B.M. Evans (Resigned 1.12.60)  
" V.M. Evans  
" G. Fowler  
R.E. Grey  
K. Harrison  
Mrs. A.M. Harry  
A.L. Hodge (Resigned 17.9.60)  
T.J. Hopkin  
Miss E. Jones (Deceased 6.9.60)  
G.T. Jones (Resigned 24.12.60)  
F.H. Kent  
Miss E.G. Luff  
" R. Pallett  
" B.M. Pascoe  
J.G. Phillips  
H. Powell  
J. Price  
Miss L.M. Taylor  
" N. Thomas  
C.E. West  
A.H. Wooles  
P. Marriis  
P. Roe  
N. Lodwick  
P.F. Davies  
Miss E.P. MacNair (Resigned 16.7.60)  
" J.C.B. Davies  
" V. Thomas (Resigned 30.7.60)  
" D. Davies (Appointed 1.8.60)  
J. Thomas { " 3.10.60)  
J. Griffiths { " 24.11.60)

Stenographers.

Miss G. Bevan  
" R.R. Cole  
" R.H. Webb  
Miss A.E. Williams (Resigned 24.8.60)  
Miss R.A. Davies  
Miss J. Blackmore (Appointed 24.10.60)  
Mrs. J. Jones (Temporary)

Storekeeper.

H.J. Irwin

Speech Therapists.

Mrs. J. Lewis (Resigned 26.8.60)  
Miss F.B. Price

Orthoptist.

Miss J. Duggan, D.Bo.B.



SECTION III.

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Area of Borough in acres, excluding foreshore	...	21,600
" " " " " including foreshore	...	24,241
Population 1951 Census	...	160,988
" Mid 1960 Registrar General's Estimate	...	165,560
Density of population per acre	...	7.6
Rateable Value - 1st April, 1960	...	£2,284,819
Penny Rate Product - nett	...	£9,300

The vital statistics in lines 1 - 14 inclusive are given in the following form at the suggestion of the Ministry as it will facilitate comparisons between various authorities.

Reference is made in these statistics to "perinatal mortality"; it is the rate obtained by adding the stillbirths and deaths of infants under 7 days and expressing that sum as a rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. It is argued that this rate is better able to express the efficacy of our M.&C.W. services than the separate infant death and stillbirth rates.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1. LIVE BIRTHS - Number	2,453	2,440	2,447	2,381	2,357	2,547	2,612	2,706	2,731	2,738
2. " - rate per 1,000 population	15.3	15.2	15.2	14.7	14.6	15.8	16.0	16.6	16.7	16.5
3. Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.4	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.3
4. STILLBIRTHS - Number	54	63	55	62	64	68	80	82	71	55
5. " - rate per 1,000 total live and still births	21.54	25.17	21.98	25.38	26.43	26.00	29.72	29.41	25.34	20.08
6. Total live and still births	2,507	2,503	2,502	2,443	2,421	2,615	2,692	2,788	2,802	2,738
7. Infant deaths (deaths under one year) - number	77	89	84	63	68	71	79	77	66	59
8. Infant mortality rate - total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	31	36	34	26	29	28	30	28	24	22
9. Infant mortality rate - legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	30.8	35.8	32.6	25.5	28.8	27.5	28.5	28.3	23.4	15.7
10. Infant mortality rate - legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	47.6	53.1	81.4	57.1	30.3	37.5	76.1	31.9	44.0	21.2
11. Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	18.34	21.7	20.8	16.4	19.5	22.4	21.05	21.8	17.06	16.04
12. Early Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	15.8	17.2	15.5	13.8	16.2	19.2	16.8	18.4	13.9	12.4
13. Peri-natal mortality rate (combined still-births and deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births and still-births)	37.09	41.94	37.17	38.88	42.13	44.74	46.06	47.34	38.89	35.8

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
14. Maternal mortality (including abortions) - number of deaths	1	1	1	-	1	4	2	1	3	3
15. Maternal mortality - rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	0.40	0.40	0.40	-	0.41	1.53	0.74	0.36	1.07	1.07
16. Population	160,000	160,400	160,700	161,500	161,300	161,700	162,300	163,300	164,200	165,560
17. Legitimate live births	2,369	2,346	2,361	2,311	2,291	2,467	2,520	2,612	2,642	2,644
18. Illegitimate live births	84	94	86	70	66	80	92	94	89	94
19. Legitimate still births	53	59	53	60	61	63	73	79	69	53
20. Illegitimate still births	1	4	2	2	3	5	7	3	2	2
21. Legitimate infants deaths	73	84	77	59	66	68	72	74	62	43
22. Illegitimate infant deaths	4	5	7	4	2	3	7	3	4	2
23. Neo-natal deaths total (first four weeks)	45	53	51	39	46	57	55	59	48	45
24. " " legitimate (first four weeks)	42	51	45	36	46	54	50	56	45	43
25. " " illegitimate( " " " )	3	2	6	3	-	3	5	3	3	2
26. Deaths over one and under five years	15	10	17	17	14	5	9	8	12	10
27. Deaths - all ages - total	2,090	1,889	1,988	2,069	2,147	2,065	2,058	2,055	1,979	2,114
28. " " - male	1,125	1,044	1,079	1,150	1,186	1,094	1,137	1,073	1,066	1,132
29. " " - female	965	845	909	919	961	971	921	982	913	982
30. Death rate per 1,000 population	13.1	11.7	12.4	12.8	13.3	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.8

Short List No.	Sex	A G-E GROUPS							Total in Sexes	Total each Cause
		Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75		
1.	M	-	-	-	2	7	3	-	12	15
2.	F	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	-
3.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4.	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
5.	M	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	4
6.	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
7.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	F	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	5
11.	M	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
12.	F	-	-	-	1	13	12	13	39	75
13.	M	-	-	-	1	10	15	10	36	-
14.	F	-	-	-	-	40	24	4	68	75
15.	M	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	7	-
16.	F	-	-	-	3	11	8	9	31	31
17.	M	-	-	-	-	15	5	2	22	22
18.	F	-	2	-	5	27	31	25	90	171
19.	M	-	-	1	6	21	28	25	81	-
20.	F	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	11
21.	M	1	1	1	-	2	2	-	7	-
22.	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	20
23.	M	-	-	-	-	3	8	7	18	-
24.	F	-	-	-	2	33	44	53	132	321
25.	M	-	-	-	2	31	52	104	189	-
26.	F	-	-	-	8	112	99	57	276	405
27.	M	-	-	-	1	28	51	49	129	-
28.	F	-	-	-	-	7	14	23	44	77
29.	M	-	-	-	-	5	12	16	33	-
30.	F	-	3	-	19	241	252	178	673	1233
31.	M	-	1	3	14	130	184	227	560	-
Totals C/F and										



Short List No.	Sex	AGE GROUPS								Total in Sexes	Total each Cause
		Under 1									
		1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-			
	B/Pwd.	-	3	-	19	241	232	178	673	1233	
20.	Other heart disease	-	1	3	14	130	184	227	560		
21.	Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	5	11	27	60	103	252	
22.	Influenza	1	-	-	3	14	25	106	149		
23.	Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	5	9	26	40	94	
24.	Bronchitis	-	-	-	1	6	8	39	54		
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	-	-	-	9	15	35	73	
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	4	-	-	5	6	22	38		
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	4	-	-	-	29	46	20	100	126	
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	3	1	-	1	3	5	13	26		
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	9	13	
31.	Congenital malformations	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	4		
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	12	14	
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	5	
34.	All other accidents	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	
35.	Suicide	9	2	-	3	-	-	-	11	21	
36.	Homicide and operation of war	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	10		
	TOTAL IN SEXES	17	2	1	5	16	17	24	82	178	
	TOTAL IN GROUPS	13	3	-	4	18	17	41	96		
		-	2	3	6	3	1	1	16	24	
		-	-	2	-	2	2	2	8		
		-	1	3	3	4	-	2	13	29	
		-	-	-	-	2	2	11	16		
		-	-	-	1	5	2	-	8	12	
		-	-	-	2	1	1	-	4		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
		32	3	8	42	334	356	349	1132	2114	
		27	7	4	29	186	254	469	982		
		59	10	14	71	520	610	818	2114		

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR BY SEX, CAUSE GROUPS AND AGE  
AS SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Cause Group (I.S.C. Nos. in brackets).	SEX	Under 1 day	1-6 days	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-2 Months	3-5 Months	6-8 Months	9-11 Months	Total under 1 year
1. Haemorrhagic Conditions (295,296,771)	M F	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
2. Inflammatory Diseases of Central Nervous System (340-343)	M F	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
3. Pneumonia (490-493, 763)	M F	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	2 1
4. Bronchitis (500-502)	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	2 -	1 1	- -	4 3
5. Spina Bifida and Meningocele (751)	M F	- -	- -	- 3	- -	1 -	1 3	- -	1 1	- -	- -	2 4
6. Congenital Hydrocephalus (752)	M F	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 3
7. Congenital Malformations (754.0 - 754.5)	M F	1 -	4 1	- -	- -	- -	5 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 1
8. Other Congenital Malformations (Rem. of 750-759)	M F	1 -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1
9. Injury at Birth (760,761)	M F	1 -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -
10. Post-Natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis (762)	M F	4 3	2 2	- -	- 1	- -	6 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 6
11. Haemolytic Disease of Newborn (770)	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
12. Immaturity (774, 776)	M F	2 4	1 1	1 -	- -	- -	4 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 5
13. All other Causes	M F	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- -	1 1	- -	1 3
Total - all Causes	M F	10 10	10 4	3 6	- 1	1 -	24 21	2 2	4 1	2 3	- -	32 27

NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE WITH THE PROPORTION OF  
ALL DEATHS AND THE RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS ALIVE FOR THE PERIOD.

1951 - 1960.

Year.	Number of Deaths			Total deaths all ages	Rate per cent of total deaths	Popul- ation.	Rate per 1,000 population
	Under 1 year	One and under 5	Total				
1951	77	15	92	2,090	4.4	160,000	0.6
1952	89	10	99	1,889	5.2	160,400	0.6
1953	84	17	101	1,988	5.1	160,700	0.6
1954	63	17	80	2,069	3.8	161,500	0.5
1955	68	14	82	2,147	3.8	161,300	0.5
1956	71	5	76	2,065	3.7	161,700	0.4
1957	79	9	88	2,058	4.2	162,300	0.5
1958	77	8	85	2,055	4.1	163,300	0.5
1959	66	12	78	1,979	3.8	164,200	0.5
1960	59	10	69	2,114	3.3	165,560	0.4

## SECTION IV.

### Infectious Diseases.

There were 2,198 notifications of Infectious Diseases during 1960 as compared with 699 in 1959. This was largely due to the big increase in measles and whooping cough notifications.

#### Diphtheria.

For the twelfth successive year, there was no notification of Diphtheria but I must, however, warn parents in the strongest possible terms that this can only be continued if they co-operate to the fullest extent and ensure that their children are immunised.

#### Dysentery.

The number of notifications during the year was 73 compared with 9 last year. All these occurred during the 4th quarter of the year, 30 of which were patients at Cefn Coed Hospital, and 23 in the Townhill and Mayhill areas amongst school children and pre-school age children.

#### Poliomyelitis.

Only 2 cases of poliomyelitis occurred during the year. One of these was a man, aged 40 years, who had not been vaccinated; there was paralysis of severe degree of the right arm and both legs, while the other case was a girl of 17 years who had received 3 injections, there was slight paralysis of the left shoulder.

#### Food Poisoning.

20 cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

In one outbreak of Salmonella Typhi-murium 2 cases were notified, whilst in the other outbreak which was Clostridium Welchii 13 cases occurred in our Homes for the Aged, while the remaining 5 notifications were single cases, 4 being Salmonella Typhi-murium and 1 Salmonella Newport.



# ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING.

(Salmonella Infections that are not considered to be food borne should not be included under items (2), (3) or (4), but should be shown separately under item (5).

1. LOCAL AUTHORITY SWANSEA COUNTY BOROUGH Year 1960.

2. (a) FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected) as RETURNED TO REGISTRAR GENERAL.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
4	-	15	1	20

(b) CASES OTHERWISE ASCERTAINED

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
-	-	-	-	-

(c) SYMPTOMLESS EXCRETORS

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
2	-	1	-	3

Note:- Symptomless excretors should not be regarded as cases and any notifications of a symptomless excreter should be corrected. The numbers for each quarter or the yearly total alone, if more convenient, may be at the Authority's discretion, be entered here.

(d) FATAL CASES.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
-	-	-	-	-

3. PARTICULARS OF OUTBREAKS.

Details of each outbreak should also be given separately as in Appendix D (ii) of Memo. 188/Med. (Revised 1958) if this information has not already been sent to the Welsh Board of Health.

A G E N T ' S	No. of outbreaks.		No. of cases		Total No. of Cases.
	Family outbreaks	Other outbreaks	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
Agent identified:					
(a) Chemical Poisons (Type to be stated)	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Salmonella Typhi-Murium	1	-	2	-	2
(c) Staphylococci (incl. toxin)	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Cl. botulinum	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Cl. welchii	1	-	13	-	13
(f) Other bacteria (to be named)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals ...	2	-	15	-	15
Agent not identified.	-	-	-	-	-

#### 4. SINGLE CASES.

A G E N T	No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
AGENT identified:			
(a) Chemical Poisons (type to be stated)	-	-	-
(b) Salmonella (type to be stated)			
Newport	1	-	1
Typhi-Murium	4	-	4
(c) Staphyloccci (incl. toxin)	-	-	-
(d) Cl. botulinum	-	-	-
(e) Cl. welchii	-	-	-
(f) Other bacteria (to be named)	-	-	-
Totals ...	5	-	5
Agent not identified	-	-	-

#### 5. SALMONELLA INFECTIONS, NOT FOOD-BORNE.

Salmonella (type)	Outbreaks		No. of cases (outbreaks)	Single Cases	Total No. of cases (out- breaks and single cases)
	Family	Other			
Nil.	-	-	-	-	-

Numbers of all cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases originally notified during the year 1960 and the final numbers according to sex and age after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner, or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles (exclud- ing Rubella)		Diph- theria	
	M	F	M	F	Para- lytic		Non-pa- lytic		M	F	M	F
					M	F	M	F				
Numbers originally notified:												
Total (All Ages)	57	60	51	56	1	1	-	-	929	847	-	-
Final numbers after correction												
Under 1 year ...	-	-	8	7	-	-	-	-	30	37	-	-
1 - 2 years ...	2	-	9	7	-	-	-	-	87	74	-	-
2 - 3 years ...	3	2	8	7	-	-	-	-	103	102	-	-
3 - 4 years ...	7	5	-	7	-	-	-	-	137	106	-	-
4 - 5 years ...	7	8	9	6	-	-	-	-	168	136	-	-
5 - 9 years ...	31	35	15	18	-	-	-	-	390	372	-	-
10 -14 years ...	5	9	1	2	-	-	-	-	10	11	-	-
15 -24 years ...	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-
25 and over ...	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Age unknown ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-
Total (All Ages)	57	60	51	56	1	1	-	-	929	847	-	-
	Acute Pneu- monia		Dysen- tery		Menin- gococcal infection		Acute encephalitis				Enteric or Typhoid Fever	
							Infec- tive		Post in- fectious			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Numbers originally notified:												
Total (All Ages)	4	3	49	23	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Final numbers after correction												
Under 1 year ...	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2 years ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3 years ...	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 4 years ...	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 - 5 years ...	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9 years ...	1	-	7	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10 -14 years ...	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -24 years ...	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 and over ...	2	2	36	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (All Ages)	4	3	50	23	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Para- typhoid Fever		Erys- ipelas		Small- pox		Food Poison- ing		Other Notifiable Diseases			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Numbers originally notified -												
Total (All Ages)	-	-	6	6	-	-	14	6	Original		Final	
Final numbers after correction									Puerperal Pyrexia.			
Under 5 years ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	82		-	81
5 - 14 years ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-				
15 - 44 years ...	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	Ophthalmia			
45 - 64 years ...	-	-	4	2	-	-	1	-	Neonatorum			
65 and over ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	3	-	-	-	-
Age unknown ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Total (All Ages)...	-	-	6	6	-	-	14	6				



THE NUMBER OF CASES OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE PERIOD

1951 - 1960.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Scarlet Fever	251	263	299	100	85	219	137	190	193	117
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	1	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Erysipelas	18	17	13	20	15	21	17	17	11	12
Puerperal Pyrexia	26	46	36	49	63	57	102	114	96	81
Acute Pneumonia	132	74	46	33	30	31	37	31	29	7
Meningococcal Infection	7	6	5	6	3	8	8	7	4	2
Dysentery	37	15	8	60	291	140	63	34	9	73
Whooping Cough	678	215	818	174	172	517	154	233	36	107
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Para-typhoid Fever	-	29	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	-
Acute Encephalitis - Infectious	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
- Post-Infectious	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Measles	1608	1387	1358	23	3675	274	1018	2615	311	1776
Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	25	16	18	7	10	6	4	-	1	2
- Non-paralytic	-	-	3	1	1	6	2	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	20	-	-	9	1	55	10	18	7	20
TOTAL	2812	2072	2614	484	4349	1334	1553	3262	699	2198



## SECTION V.

### CARE OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

#### New Clinic.

The revised plans for the new Central Clinic were completed during the year after the most amicable discussions with the Welsh Board of Health.

Unfortunately part of the land required was the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order and an objection was lodged which necessitated a Public Inquiry. This has delayed matters considerably.

No new Infant Welfare Clinics were opened during the year but consideration is being given to the possibility of establishing Centres in the new Housing estates.

#### Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Clinics.

The attendances at the ante-natal clinics during the year were 10,488, a marked decrease on that for the previous year 14,159. Infant welfare clinic attendances show a small increase on the previous year, 21,484 compared with 21,474.

The following table sets out the work undertaken at the ante- and post-natal clinics during the year :-

		<u>Ante-natal Clinics.</u>	<u>Post-natal Clinics.</u>
No. of clinics provided	...	9	1
" " sessions per month	...	54	2
" " patients who attended during the year	...	1,792	771
" " new patients	...	1,332	669
Total attendances	...	10,488	789

#### Child Welfare.

The following table shows the number of children who attended during the year and the number of attendances made.

No. of centres provided at the end of the year	...	...	12
No. of child welfare sessions.. now held per month at the centres	...	...	54
No. of children who first attended a centre of this local health authority during the year and who, at their first attendance, were under one year of age	...	...	1,906
No. of children who attended during the year and who were born in :-			
1960	...	...	1,439
1959	...	...	1,533
1958	...	...	1,364
Total number of children who attended during the year	...	...	4,336
No. of attendances made by children who at the date of attendance were :-			
Under one year	...	...	16,307

One but under two years	...	3,083
Two but under five years	...	2,094
Total attendances during the year	...	21,484

During 1959, 4,067 children attended and the attendances were 21,474.

#### Minor Ailment Clinics.

A number of children under five years of age received minor ailment treatment at the clinics and the following table shows the extent during the year :-

##### Number of defects treated during the year:-

Ringworm of body	...	-
Scabies	...	5
Impetigo	...	-
Other diseases of the skin	...	-
Eye disease, external and other (but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to hospitals)	...	-
Ear defects, excluding serious diseases of the ear	...	-
Miscellaneous (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains etc.)	...	31
Total defects treated	...	36
Total attendances	...	40

##### Defective Vision and Squint (excluding minor ailments).

###### No. of defects dealt with :-

Errors of refraction	...	366
Total attendances	...	366
No. of cases seen by doctor for special examinations	...	113
No. of cases seen by doctor for re-examination	...	253
No. of children for whom spectacles were prescribed	...	90
No. of children for whom spectacles were known to have been obtained	...	-

##### Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

The following table shows the work undertaken at the Orthopaedic Clinic in respect of children under five years :-

New cases treated during the year	...	259
Old cases who continued treatment during the year	...	487
Total number receiving treatment	...	746
Total attendances by these patients	...	2681
No. of special cases seen by doctor	...	221
" " re-examinations by doctor	...	126

# Care of Premature Infants.

Details of the number of premature births notified during the year are shown below :-

1.	Number of Premature Live Births notified (as adjusted by transferred notifications).			2.	Number of Premature Still-births notified (as adjusted by transferred notifications).		
	(a) In Hospital	...	150	(a) In Hospital	...	26	
	(b) At Home	...	36	(b) At Home	...	2	
*	(c) In private nursing homes	...	8	(c) In private nursing homes	...	-	
			<u>194</u>			<u>28</u>	

\* "Private nursing homes" includes nursing homes and maternity hospitals and homes not in the National Health Service and Mother and Baby Homes where women are confined in the Home.

Weight.	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS.														PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS			
	Born in hospital		Born at home & nursed entirely at home		Born at home & transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		Born in nursing home & nursed entirely there.		Born in nursing home & transferred to hosp. on or before 28th day.		Born in nursing home & transferred to hosp. on or before 28th day.		Born in at home	Born in hosp. home	Born in nursing home			
	To- tal (2)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (3)	Survived 28 days (4)	To- tal (5)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (6)	Survived 28 days (7)	To- tal (8)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (9)	Survived 28 days (10)	To- tal (11)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (12)	Survived 28 days (13)	To- tal (14)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (15)	Survived 28 days (16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
(a) 3lb. 4ozs. or less 1500 grms. or less	16	10	3	1	1	-	3	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	1	-
(b) Over 3lb. 4ozs. up to & incl. 4lb. 6ozs. (1500 - 2000 grms.)	25	1	21	4	-	4	3	-	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	7	1	-
(c) Over 4lb. up to & incl. 4lbs. 15ozs. (2250 - 2500 grms.)	40	5	35	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	-
(d) Over 4lb. 15ozs. up to & incl. 5lb. 8ozs. (2250 - 2500 grms.)	69	1	65	22	-	22	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	-
TOTAL ...	150	17	124	30	1	29	6	2	3	7	1	5	1	-	1	26	2	-



### Welfare Foods.

The distribution of welfare foods has been the responsibility of the local health authority since July 1954. Distribution is undertaken at twelve clinics and six other points are operated by voluntary workers.

The quantity of welfare foods distributed during 1960 with comparative figures for 1958 and 1959 is shown below:-

		<u>1958.</u>	<u>1959.</u>	<u>1960.</u>
National Dried Milk	...	43,558	39,112	32,594
Cod Liver Oil	...	7,872	8,237	8,064
Orange Juice	...	68,530	72,000	63,526
Vitamin A. & D.	...	4,438	4,734	4,418

### Care of Unmarried Mothers.

Analysis of work in Swansea reported by Miss E.M. Lewis, Organising Secretary of the Swansea and Brecon Diocesan Moral Welfare Association.

During the past twelve months 186 new cases have been dealt with:-

50 of these were unmarried mothers  
48 " " " putative fathers  
41 " " " children  
9 " " " matrimonial problems  
5 " " " preventative cases  
33 " " " prospective adopters

Ages of unmarried mothers. ... 14 yrs. - 46 yrs.

" " putative fathers ... 14 yrs. - 61 yrs.

Unmarried Mothers. 17 were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes in Swansea, Cardiff, Newport, Hereford, Bristol.

Visits were made to the mothers periodically during their stay.

33 were given help and advice in own homes, i.e. to attend ante-natal clinics; hospital confinements; help with baby clothing, cots and prams in some of the cases. Help also given to secure maintenance for child through private agreements or presenting case before the Court. Of a few, employment was found for mother where baby was welcomed.

Putative Fathers. 48 interviewed. 6 married mothers following visit and interview. Others supporting child through "Private Agreement" or Court Order. In cases where child placed for adoption no action taken against putative father. Interview necessary re pending adoption.

Children. 22 remained with their mothers.  
16 placed for adoption after careful consideration.  
3 admitted to Nursery.

Adopters.. 33 couples interviewed. Homes inspected. Approved by Committee.

Babies placed with some of the above. Visits continued pending adoption order being made.\*

Preventative Work. Help and advice given to parents; suitable employment found for 3. 1 to Training Home, Hereford, and 1 to Pre-Nursing Training.

Matrimonial Problems. Visited and help, advice and guidance on their many and varied problems.

Many old cases still needing supervision. Altogether a full year of work. Much time spent in travelling, interviewing, letter-writing and in writing of reports on cases.

### Gynaecological Clinic.

This Clinic continues to meet a real need. There were 173 new patients and 124 old patients and the total attendances were 1,096.

Of the 173 new patients who attended during the year:-

15	attended for advice on Birth Control
32	" on account of Subfertility
13	" " " " Menstrual Disorders
15	" " " " Uterine Prolapse
10	" " " " Cervical Erosion
13	" " " " Vaginitis
75	" " " " Other Conditions

### DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

This Service has again proved extremely difficult to administer, causing a few anxious moments during the year. Much time has been spent considering the various problems presenting themselves from time to time, but for all our efforts we have been unable to show much improvement either in the service provided or in the employment conditions of midwives. The following report presented to the Health Committee at its meeting in June indicates the type of problems that are encountered from time to time.

"The Committee will recall that, at its meeting on the 1st February this year, I reported on the decisions of the Establishment Committee resultant on their consideration of the O. & M. Report regarding this service.

At that time 17 midwives were employed, although the authorised establishment was 23 but, when the Establishment Committee were informed that 2 midwives were about to retire, that Committee resolved that the midwives should not be replaced, and that the Service should be operated with 15 midwives (exclusive of the Superintendent of the Teaching Home and the Lay Supervisor of Midwives).

This information was conveyed to your Committee. I reported on the revised arrangements and indicated, on a map of the town, the areas that were to be allotted to each of the 15 midwives.

After consideration by you, it was resolved that the arrangements be approved for a trial period and that I would be expected to report upon any difficulties that were experienced.

I now wish to report that the Service has been able to carry on but, on more than one occasion, there have been some anxious moments trying to provide a midwife required by a doctor in an emergency. I feel that the number of midwives now employed is not quite enough, and more particularly at this time of year, when every effort is made to allow each midwife to take her annual summer holiday entitlement.

In the six months of the year ended 30th June last, of the 16 midwives (including the Superintendent) who were available for duty, approximately 12 only were available each day (due to time off etc.) but, at week-ends, when the midwives have their week-end time off in accordance with the conditions of service, there is over-lapping of off-duty time, and we have had, on several occasions, no more than 8 midwives available to cover the whole of the town, that is half our strength. Up to the beginning of this year when the number of midwives available for duty had been seriously depleted, I cancelled time-off and repaid it at a time convenient for the Service but now, in view of the small number employed, this arrangement is not possible and the midwife must take her time off when it is due to her, thus making the working day longer for those who are on duty.

In addition to the 367 cases delivered, midwives have also to be employed on ante-natal and post-natal nursings, as well as the post-natal cases discharged from hospital between the 10th and 14th day of puerperium.



I understand, however, that, shortly, midwives will generally be relieved of their responsibility for caring for a patient after the 10th day, unless nursing is required, and this will ease matters as far as our Service is concerned. I do feel, however, that consideration should be given to the employment of a further midwife to provide cover for the week-ends, as well as to allow the midwives to take their leave during the summer months.

The Service also suffers from lack of mobility and I can only repeat what I have said on many previous occasions, that as the town spreads towards the periphery, much useful and valuable time is wasted on travelling.

It must be agreed that for the continuation of a satisfactory Maternity Service and indeed for any Nursing Service, adequate and safe transport is essential. This will give the nurses improved protection and there will be less strain for nursing duties, longer distances can be covered and possibly greater areas allotted, late evening nursings and emergency calls can be taken in full swing (a rota for evening duties could be worked out), and uniforms and nursing bags will not be subjected to such heavy wear. There will then be no question of nursing the patient in uncomfortable wet clothes, and bags and analgesia apparatus can be transported as required, without having to rely on an irate husband or the Ambulance Service.

Whilst the Committee has been very sympathetic with the applications already submitted for car allowances, there are, I am told, 4 midwives who cannot afford to purchase motor cars but who would be willing to drive, if cars were provided or, alternatively, would consider purchasing cars if the local authority were able to assist them in this matter.

It will also be necessary to explore the possibility of the provision of mobile radios in order that a midwife can be located more easily than she is at the moment. In the olden days it was not uncommon for the midwife to reside with her mother or at least to reside in a household where there was someone available always to answer a telephone. This situation is gradually changing with the midwife living on her own. Once the midwife leaves home, there is no one to answer the telephone, should the doctor require her or if she is required for a patient. Consequently, arrangements have had to be made for each midwife to ring through to the Ambulance Depot each morning, the addresses she intends calling upon. A card is then placed in the window instructing callers to call the Ambulance Depot. If a midwife is required urgently, an ambulance is detailed to tour her route so that she can be picked up and taken to the case. This is a very wasteful procedure in many ways, but it is the only possible way at the moment to ensure that a doctor or a patient has the service of a midwife. If radios were to be introduced, it would be a relatively simple matter to call any one of the midwives on duty and direct her to an emergency."

The Establishment Committee considered this report and, at its meeting in October, recommended the Council to authorise the establishment of midwives to be increased by one. It was at the end of November that we were able to appoint a midwife. Within a few days of her commencement of duty, she reported sick and resigned at the end of the year. The number of midwives employed throughout the year was 15, excluding the Lay Supervisor of Midwives and the Superintendent of the Midwives Home.

Mrs. T. Eustis, who had loyally served the Local Authority for many years, was superannuated in April. The day after she finished her duty, another midwife commenced duty. The replacement midwife owned and lived in a house in an area of the town that was already well staffed by midwives, and she was not prepared to move into the area vacated by Mrs. Eustis. This is quite understandable, for modern houses are extremely difficult to buy at reasonable prices, and a midwife cannot be expected to incur the financial loss involved when changing homes, apart from the inconvenience of changing her locality, furniture and fittings.

This problem of rehousing midwives in suitable districts is ever with us, but the Housing Committee has been generous in allocating accommodation for midwives whenever required. In the case I have reported, the midwife concerned worked her district from her own home, which was, as I have already mentioned, situated outside the area of her district. This arrangement is far from satisfactory, but it is better than having no midwife available. Continual changes of a midwife's area should be avoided, but it is one of those difficulties which we encounter frequently, and for which there seems to be no easy solution.

With regard to the provision of cars, or alternatively, the question of the Council providing assistance for midwives to purchase cars, the Establishment Committee disapproved the recommendation of the Health Committee. Accordingly, the Service still lacks mobility, and many of our midwives have to resort generally to the use of public transport, which is wasteful in terms of professional time, as well as being cumbersome and inconvenient for midwives carrying specialised equipment.

The provision of two-way radios has been agreed to in principle and, at the end of the year, enquiries were directed towards a type which would be suitable for the Service.

#### Changes in C.M.B. Rules.

On 6th July we were informed by the Central Midwives Board that Statutory Instrument, 1960, No. 1105, which came into operation on 1st July 1960, authorised changes in the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

A memorandum concerning the changes in the rules was issued with the letter, and some of these are shown below.

The definition of a practising midwife has been amended to read

"practising midwife" means a midwife who holds herself out to attend professionally either as a midwife or as a nurse upon a woman during pregnancy, labour or the lying-in period, or who so attends."

This means that the distinction between practising as a midwife and acting as a maternity nurse has been removed. A midwife will now always be regarded as practising as such in any maternity case.

"The lying-in" period has now been defined as a period being not less than 10 days and no more than 28 days after the end of the labour, during which the continued attendance of a midwife is requisite so that the minimum period has been reduced from 14 to 10 days. The significance of this definition is that the lying-in period so defined is the period for which local health authorities are required by Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, to provide adequate service of midwives to attend all women in their respective areas. The lying-in period does not have any significance as a period during which mothers should be kept in bed.

The requirement that a midwife has to notify the local supervising authority of each case in which artificial feeding has been adopted has been removed from the rules.

#### Administration of Obstetric Analgesia.

In July of the year under review, the Central Midwives Board informed Official Correspondents of all analgesia training schools that consideration had been given to the course of instruction in the administration of obstetric analgesia for midwives who are already enrolled, and has decided to dispense with the test of proficiency which has been a compulsory part of the Course. In future, therefore, the certificate of proficiency in the administration of analgesia will be issued to all midwives who attend 3 lecture demonstrations given on this subject by a special anaesthetist and who undertake the administration of analgesia to 15 patients in labour, to the satisfaction of the approved teacher of the institution at which the course is being given.



## Population (Statistics) Act, 1960.

In September of 1960, a circular was received from the General Register Office, drawing attention to the above Act, Sections 2, 3 and 4 - all of which came into force on the 1st October, 1960. The object of the Act is to make permanent provision for the collection of certain statistics relating to births, stillbirths and deaths.

Where no registered medical practitioner was present at a stillbirth, or has examined the body, a certified midwife who was present or who has examined the body must give a certificate stating that the child was not born alive, and where possible stating to the best of her knowledge and belief, the cause of death and the estimated duration of the pregnancy. In addition to the information required under the Act, a new form of certificate provides a space for the doctor or midwife to record the weight of the foetus if known. This information will be used to supplement information on the duration of pregnancy and it is hoped that doctors and midwives will provide the information in as many cases as possible. Neither this nor the information about the estimated duration of pregnancy will be recorded in the Register.

## Part II Training School.

Since the re-opening of the Training Home at 36 Lion Street all pupils have been successful in passing the Part II Central Midwives Board Examination. During the year twelve pupils completed their training.

## Births.

The number of births notified in the Authority's area during the year, under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as adjusted by any transferred notification is as follows:-

	Live Births		Stillbirths		TOTAL	
	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted
Domioiliary	732	726	10	10	742	736
Institutional	2,354	2,028	73	46	2,427	2,074

## Medical Aid under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act, 1951.

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act, 1951, by a Midwife:-

### (a) For Domioiliary Cases:-

(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service	...	132
(ii) Others	...	<u>21</u>
		<u>153</u>



Administration of Gas and Air Analgesia.

(1) Institutional Midwives.

Number of Institutional Midwives in practice in the area at the end of the year qualified to administer inhalational analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board:-

(a) Employed in homes and hospitals in the National Health Service	...	34
(b) Employed in nursing homes or in maternity homes and hospitals not in the National Health Service	...	2

(2) Domiciliary Midwives.

	Domiciliary Midwives employed directly by the Local Health Authority.
(a) Number of domiciliary midwives practising in the area at the end of the year, who were qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.	15
(b) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of inhalational analgesics in use at the end of the year:-	
(a) Gas and air	15
(b) Trilene	5
(c) Number of cases in which inhalational analgesics was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year:-	
(i) When doctor was not present at time of delivery of child	
(a) Gas and air	144
(b) Trilene	31
(ii) When doctor was present at time of delivery of child.	
(a) Gas and air	392
(b) Trilene	73
(d) Number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year:-	
(i) When doctor was present at time of delivery of child	136
(ii) When doctor was not present at time of delivery of child	194

Note. In addition one private domiciliary midwife was qualified to administer inhalational analgesics and had a Trilene apparatus. She did not however attend any cases.

Midwives practicing in the area of the local supervising authority at the end of the year.

	Domiciliary Midwife.	Midwives in Institutions	TOTAL
Midwives employed by the authority ...	15	-	15
Midwives employed by the Hospital Management Committee under the National Health Service Act	-	34	34
Midwives in private practice (including midwives employed in Nursing Homes	2	2	4
TOTAL ...	17	36	53

Maternity Cases Attended.

	Number of deliveries attended by midwives in the area during the year.						Cases in Institut- ions.
	Doctors not booked			Doctor booked			
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child.	Doctor not present at time of deliv- ery of child.	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either booked doctor or another).	Doctor present at time of delivery of child.	Doctor not present at delivery of child.	TOTAL	
Midwives employed by the Authority	9	10	181	539	739	-	-
Midwives employed by the Hospital Management Committee under the Nation- al Health Service Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,093
Midwives employed in private practice	-	-	-	-	-	-	293
	9	10	181	539	739	-	2,386

Number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives after discharged from hospital before 14th day

... 1,025

### Dental Care.

The arrangements for treatment remain substantially the same as in the previous year and is given at the following places:-

Full-time clinics	-	Eaton House and Mansel Street.
Part-time clinics	-	Cwmbrlā, Morriston, Mumbles, Townhill and St. Thomas.

The equivalent of 100 sessions was devoted to this treatment during the year. It has been found impracticable to arrange special sessions. These patients are, therefore, given appointments to attend routine treatment sessions.

Expectant mothers are referred only from the Ante-Natal Clinics by the Medical Officers, whilst post-natal mothers may be referred from several sources and are entitled to treatment if the birth has taken place within the year.

All children under school age can obtain treatment when requested by the parent.

18 patients required x.rays during the year. These are provided by the service and are taken at Mansel Street Clinic.

Prosthetic work (dentures) is done by outside technicians as there is insufficient work to warrant the setting up of our own laboratory.

### Numbers provided with Dental Care.

	Exam- ined.	Needing Treat- ment.	Treated.	Made Dentally Fit.
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	192	190	157	68
Children under Five ...	171	155	144	60

### Forms of Dental Treatment provided.

		Mothers	Children (under school age)
Scalings and Gum Treatment	...	44	5
Fillings	...	116	25
Silver Nitrate Treatment	...	-	5
Crowns or Inlays	...	-	-
Extractions	...	375	268
General Anaesthetics	...	147	160
Dentures provided:-			
A. Full Upper or Lower	...	17	-
B. Partial Upper or Lower	...	44	-
Radiographs	...	18	-



## HEALTH VISITING.

During the year the shortage of staff continued. As a result, Health Visiting has inevitably suffered and even Selective Visiting of babies has been much curtailed. The health visitors have had to devote their time to special current visits as they were required from day to day, such as new applicants for home helps, hospital discharges, the problems of the aged, early detection of mental illness, and especially continued visits to school when any specific outbreak of infection occurs, such as diarrhoea and vomiting etc. Routine visits to babies and toddlers have had to suffer, except in known cases of poor homes, but even these have not had the constant supervision that they really require.

Case Conferences were continued at Cefn Coed Hospital and the Health Visitors also continued their visits to the three general hospitals in the borough for consultation with the staff concerning the home conditions of the patients and making arrangements for the follow-up and welfare of those about to be discharged.

There has been excellent co-operation between the family doctors and the health visiting staff.

It is greatly regretted that, although we have tried to implement the recommendations set out in the Working Party's report for Health Visitors, we are only touching on the fringe of it, because of our great shortage of staff. The aged are visited whenever possible and families with problems which could cause a family break are helped to the best of our ability but it must be realised that many such cases must occur without our knowledge since the districts are so large and the health visitor cannot possibly get to know all her families thoroughly.

Furthermore there were five large districts without a health visitor in charge of them and only urgent visits and those to new babies could be carried out by the other health visitors at the expense of their own districts.

The Health Visitors made 12,084 visits during the year as compared with 11,055 for the previous year. The decrease in visits is only to be expected as the health visitors employed is still below establishment. Clinic nurses are employed to perform routine tasks.

### Home Visits.

Particulars of the work undertaken by the health visitors during the year are shown below :-

Number of children under five years of age visited during the year	...	8,810
---	-----	-------

Total number of families or households visited by health visitors	...	12,084
--	-----	--------

	<u>First Visits.</u>	<u>Total Visits.</u>	<u>No access visits*.</u>
Expectant Mothers	1,059	1,770	89
Children under one year of age	2,896	13,701	701
Children over one & under 2 years	-	6,269	237
Children over two & under 5 years	-	14,052	476
Tuberculosis households	-	2,137	101
Other cases	-	22,919	687
TOTAL ...		60,848	2,291



Health Visitors, when available, continued to give lectures to Mothers' Clubs, Community Centres, Girl Guide Groups etc.,

Two health visitors gave courses of lectures - as required by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales - to the Student Nurses of Swansea and Morriston Hospitals.

#### Health Visiting - Establishment.

In October 1959, a joint circular letter was issued by the Welsh Board of Health and the Welsh Department of the Ministry of Education, stating that, in consultation with the Associations of Local Authorities and the professional interests concerned, they had considered the report of the Working Party on health visiting, the terms of reference of the Working Party being "to advise on the proper field of work, the recruitment and training of health visitors in the National Health Service and School Health Service".

The Circular stated that the Ministries are in general agreement with the recommendations in the Report, many of which do not call for any direct action by them, but which they feel are within the responsibility of local authorities as employers of health visitors. The Ministries feel that local authorities should take such action as seems to them appropriate for the improvement of their health visiting service and, in particular, making sure that full use is made of the health visitors capabilities and potentialities.

A comprehensive report regarding the health visiting service had been considered by a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee in January of the year under review. At the subsequent meeting of the Health Committee in February, the following recommendations of the Standing Sub-Committee were accepted and referred to the Establishment Committee :-

- (a) The establishment of health visitors be increased from 33 to 38.
- (b) The establishment of clinic nurses be increased from 11 to 12.
- (c) Suitable students be sponsored for training as health visitors.

After consideration by the Establishment Committee, the recommendation to increase the establishment of health visitors was deferred until such time as the Department was able to show that it was able to recruit sufficient health visitors to equal the present establishment. The recommendation to increase the establishment of clinic nurses was also deferred, but at a subsequent meeting, authority was given to increase the establishment by one clinic nurse. The recommendation to appoint a domestic help officer and 2 assistants was disapproved. The Establishment Committee felt that the present arrangement whereby the service was supervised by the Superintendent Health Visitor assisted by the health visitors, was an ideal arrangement. The recommendation to sponsor suitable students for training was approved, but the number was limited to 2. At a subsequent meeting of the Establishment Committee, authority was given for the establishment of student health visitors to be increased to 8.

#### Student Health Visitors.

The first 2 student health visitors sponsored by the Authority commenced training in Cardiff on the 3rd October, 1960. At the time of writing, both have qualified, and are now members of our health visiting staff. The remaining students attended courses during 1961.

It is hoped that, as a result of sponsoring student health visitors, we will be in a position to employ our full establishment of health visitors by the end of 1960 and consequently, the Establishment Committee will then be asked to consider increasing our establishment from 33 to 38 as was originally recommended by the Health Committee in February, 1960.

\* "No access" visits are excluded from the totals which relate effective visits only. In the case of a family containing more than one person with whom the health visitor is concerned, the number of effective visits recorded is the number of persons to whom the visitors gave effective consideration on the occasion of a visit to the household. The number of "no access" visits is the number of persons to whom a visit was intended but not made effectively owing to failure to contact the person or a responsible representative.

#### HOME NURSING.

During the year 82,500 visits were made as compared with 85,858 last year. An increased number of visits was made to nursing mothers discharged from maternity units in which infection had occurred, but there was a decrease in the number of visits to tuberculous patients by virtue of diminished need.

The highest number of patients attended by the Service during the year was in the 65 and over age group, the majority of whom were chronic sick, but when compared with last year's figures, there was a slight decrease in the number of visits to these patients.

I attribute this largely to the appointment of a Consultant Geriatrician to serve the Glantawe Hospital Management Committee's area. This appointment resulted in a larger number of chronic sick patients being admitted to hospital in the first instance, and after treatment and rehabilitation, discharged to the care of the District Nurses where necessary, or admitted to our Homes for the Aged.

The work of the Home Nurse is very wide and varied, and her day to day duties usually include such matters as injections, dressings, preparation for abdominal x-rays, washouts, douches etc., besides general care and supervision. By her service many patients who would otherwise require institutional care can remain in their own homes. In one area a young widowed mother of three children, who suffers from disseminated sclerosis, is enabled to stay at home with her children with the co-operation of her family, provision of a wheel chair, a home help, and the daily attendance of a district nurse.

The Oxford Hoist has been a welcome addition to the list of equipment and has proved invaluable in the nursing of heavy patients. Generally this service works very smoothly and is greatly appreciated by all who have to avail themselves of it. The spirit of co-operation between the district nurse and the family doctor is excellent.

Particulars of the work undertaken during the year are as follows :-

	No. of cases attended by the nurses during the year.	No. of visits made.
1. Medical ...	1,686	58,220
2. Surgical ...	543	16,045
3. Infectious Disease ...	8	77
4. Maternal complications ...	54	397
5. Tuberculosis ...	132	6,986
6. Others ...	29	775
7. Total ...	2,452	82,500
8. Patients included in 1-6 above who were 65 years or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	1,081	42,627
9. Children included in 1-6 above who were under 5 years at time of first visit during the year. ...	6	345
10. Patients included in 1-6 above who had more than 24 visits during the year.	301	23,248

Particulars of cases for the year.

		<u>All Cases.</u>	<u>Tuber- culosis.</u>
Number of cases on register at beginning of year	...	458	39
New cases admitted during the year	...	<u>1,862</u>	<u>93</u>
Total number nursed during " the year	...	<u>2,320</u>	<u>132</u>
Cases discharged during the year :-			
Completed, transferred to hospital or died	...	1,861	109
Cases remaining on the register at the end of the year	...	459	23



### Chiropody.

Circular 11/59 of the Welsh Board of Health stated that the Minister of Health was prepared to approve proposals by Local Health Authorities to establish Chiropody Services, as part of their arrangements for the prevention of illness pursuant to Section 28 of the National Health Service Act 1946.

These proposals were submitted and approved by the Minister and plans finalised to commence the service on the 1st January 1961.

The Chiropody Services at present operated by the Council are at the School Clinics for school children, Homes for the Aged for the residents, and also for Blind Persons.

The Swansea Old People's Welfare Committee provides a service for the elderly of the town and it has developed into an extensive and efficient service. The administration is left to the Assistant Secretary who is a member of my staff. It is pleasing to note that the considerable support received by the Swansea Old People's Welfare Committee is sincerely appreciated.

As the Health Committee was empowered to operate the service for the Aged from the 1st April 1960, it decided that the expenses incurred by the Swansea Old People's Welfare Committee for the period 1.4.60 - 31.12.60 should be reimbursed by the Swansea County Borough Council.

In fact the sum of £500 was paid the Swansea Old People's Welfare Committee for which great appreciation was expressed.

The Chiropody Service is now a function of the Health Department and the following scheme has been adopted.

#### Provision of Service.

- (1) Providing Foot Clinics in the authority's own premises and employing chiropodists, either full-time or part-time.
- (2) Chiropodists in private practice accepting patients from this authority in their own surgeries.
- (3) Domiciliary visits by chiropodists.  
This should only be in exceptional cases where patients are unable to travel.

#### Selection of Patients.

Cases are not treated without a medical certificate being supplied certifying that chiropody treatment is necessary.

In the first instance only patients in the following groups are eligible:-

- (i) elderly (men 65 and over, women 60 and over);
- (ii) physically handicapped;
- (iii) expectant mothers.

#### Charges of Patients.

Patients will be charged for treatment as follows:-

- (i) the elderly - 2/6d. per treatment.
- (ii) physically handicapped - 2/6d. per treatment.
- (iii) expectant mothers - 5/- per treatment.



### Smoking and Lung Cancer.

In November 1957 I reported to the Health Committee on Circular 7/57 of the Welsh Board of Health giving the observations of the Medical Research Council on Smoking and Lung Cancer and reported in great detail on this matter. I also pointed out the Government wished that Local Authorities should effectively bring to the notice of the public the opinion of the Medical Research Council upon this subject, and suggested methods whereby this could be done.

The matter was discussed at length, but the Council feel that it had been amply reported and discussed in the lay press to assist each individual person becoming aware of the pitfalls, and accordingly make their own decision.

It was resolved:

- " (1) that the Medical Officer of Health be thanked for his report;
- (2) that no action be taken in the matter."

In December the same year as Principal School Medical Officer I reported to the Child Welfare Sub-Committee, and the following resolution was passed:-

"in the light of a report by the Principal School Medical Officer that suitable propaganda in the form of pamphlets be distributed to pupils in the Authority's Secondary Schools, and that the Principal School Medical Officer be authorised to provide the services of a lecturer from his department to give these lectures to school children on the effects of smoking."

Since that time this has been carried out in Secondary Modern, Secondary Grammar and Technical Schools, as routine following the completion of medical inspection.

### Yellow Fever Vaccination.

Last year I reported that the Council resolved that it would be prepared to provide a yellow fever vaccination centre if the Ministry requested it to do so.

In July 1960 the Welsh Board of Health advised this Authority that the Minister of Health in pursuance of Section 20 (3) of the National Health Service Act 1946 had approved the following amendment to the Council's existing proposals:-

- " The Council proposes to provide yellow fever vaccination in accordance with the requirements of the International Sanitary Regulations for which an appropriate charge (if any) will be made."

As you know, hitherto Regional Hospital Boards have been responsible for carrying out yellow fever vaccination. The duties have now been transferred to certain designated Local Health Authorities, and Swansea was one of the two in Wales selected as designated centres for this purpose. Normally such vaccinations are carried out at the Central Clinic on Tuesday afternoon, but other arrangements are made from time to time to meet emergencies particularly merchant seamen.

The scheme commenced on 1st September, 1960 and, at the close of the year, over a hundred cases had been dealt with, the majority of the cases were from West Wales.

From observations that have been made, I gather the service is very much appreciated.

Vaccination against Diphtheria.

Nothing of note occurred in this field of activity during 1960. Efforts to increase the acceptance rate did in fact result in a rise of 3% over the 1959 index for children under 15 years of age.

The official immunity index for Swansea at the end of the year was 62.1 for under 15 age group. This again compares favourably with the figure for Wales (44.1) and for England and Wales together (48.3).

	Age at date of final or re-inforcing injection			
	Under 1.	1 - 4	5 - 14	TOTAL.
No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the area (including temporary residents).				
1. During the six months ended June 30th, 1960	553	292	683	1,528
2. During the six months ended 31st December, 1960	549	495	442	1,486
TOTAL FOR YEAR:	1,102	787	1,125	3,014
No. of children who received a secondary (re-inforcing) injection i.e. subsequent to primary immunisation at an earlier age.				
1. During the six months ended June 30th, 1960	-	130	1,755	1,885
2. During the six months ended 31st December, 1960	-	116	757	873
TOTAL FOR YEAR:	-	246	2,512	2,758

Immunisation in relation to child population.

Number of children at 31st December, 1960, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time between 1st January, 1946, and 31st December, 1960.

Age on 31.12.60. - i.e. born in year:-	Under 1 1960	1-4 1956-1959	5-9 1951-1955	10-14 1946-1960	Under 15 Total
No. of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed:-					
A. 1956 - 1960.	297	5,916	9,799	7,015	23,027
B. 1955 or earlier	-	-	3,021	4,949	7,970
C. Estimated mid-year child population	2,580	10,120	24,400		37,100
Immunity Index 100 A/C.	11.51	58.44	68.91		62.06

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

This authority has continued to offer separate injections for protection against whooping cough. This is in accordance with the Ministry of Health's circular of 1957 advising the use of separate antigens. Few general practitioners have, I gather, chosen to use separate prophylactis, believing, one supposes, that the advantages of using this technique are not outweighed by the psychological dangers of too frequent injections. It remains to be seen whether or not the cautious approach is justified; it is certainly reported that an increasing number of local authorities are changing over to the use of combined prophylactios.

Swansea's immunity index, in the meantime, remains at 13.4 which is the same level as in 1959. Wales' index figure has gone up 1.1 to 13.7 and England and Wales by 2.1 to 14.8.

Out of 1,742 children vaccinated in Swansea during 1960, 1,705 were under 5 years of age and 37 were over age 5.

	AGE at date of final injection.		
	0-4 years	5-14 years	TOTAL
Number of children who have completed a primary course (normally 3 injections) of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) in the Authority's area during the year ended 31st December, 1960.	1,705	37	1,742

Smallpox Vaccination.

For the first time in recent years the total numbers of vaccinations carried out in Swansea has decreased. The reduction is only small and is in the under 5 age groups.

The increase in the senior school child group may well be due to the increasing number of children who are vaccinated prior to travelling abroad with school parties.

Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated):-

Age at date of Vaccination.	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	TOTAL
No. vaccinated during 1960	1,142	62	43	117	172	1,536
No. re-vaccinated during 1960	-	-	-	14	192	206



## Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

### The Vaccine.

Supplies of British manufactured vaccine were evidently adequate to meet demands and no imported vaccine was received from the Ministry during the year. No changes were reported in the nature of the vaccine used although during the year small issues of penicillin-free vaccine were issued for use on allergic patients.

### Incidence of the Disease.

For the third successive year, no cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Swansea amongst the under 15 age group, although there were two paralytic cases in persons over that age.

The following table for 1959 shows that the national trend is also satisfactory.

Notifications and Deaths from Acute-Poliomyelitis  
(all ages) in England and Wales 1950-59.

	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.
Paralytic Polio- myelitis.	5565	1525	2747	2976	1319	3712	1717	3177	1419	739
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis.	2195	1085	1163	1571	641	2618	1483	1667	575	289
Total Notifi- cations	7760	2614	3910	4547	1960	6331	3200	4844	1996	1028
Total Deaths from Poliomyelitis	755	217	295	338	134	270	137	255	154	66

### Extension of Scheme.

On 1st February 1960, the Minister of Health asked all local health authorities to extend their schemes by offering vaccination against poliomyelitis to all persons who have not at the time of their application reached the age of forty and also to the following small groups :-

- (a) Persons going to visit or reside in a country outside Europe, other than Canada or the U.S.A.
- (b) Practising dental surgeons, dental students, dental hygienists, student hygienists, dental surgeons' chairside assistants and their families.
- (c) Practising nurses not working in hospitals (those working in hospitals are already eligible) and their families.
- (d) Public health staff who might come into contact with poliomyelitis cases, and their families.

The estimated population of Swansea in the age groups 26-40 is 30,000.

At the end of the year, on 8th December, 1960, a further circular was received from the Minister which authorised general medical practitioners to vaccinate persons not included in the priority groups.

The vaccine to be used for this purpose has to be obtained through the pharmaceutical service. No statistical records of these vaccinations is kept by this authority.



### Progress of the Scheme in Swansea.

The percentage of Swansea children born between 1943-60 who had received two injections at the end of 1960 was 80.3 as compared with an average of 76.5 in Wales and 76 in England and Wales.

The injections given in Swansea during the year can be grouped as follows :-

Age Group.	No. of injections.		
	First	Second	Third
1920 - 33 ...	1,357	1,230	-
1934 - 42 ...	712	709	-
1943 - 60 ...	1,862	1,912	-
Other special groups	127	132	-
TOTALS ...	4,058	3,983	16,575

The response from the 1920-33 age group was only about 3%. Only just over a thousand people have asked for vaccination out of a potential thirty thousand people.

On the other hand, up to the end of 1960, no special publicity drive has been held to persuade the public in this group to accept vaccination.

The total number of individuals who had received three injections at the end of 1960 was 42,870.

### Administration.

Consideration of the additional staff needed to cope with this four year old problem was again deferred during the year. Routine work was delayed and intensive work to raise the vaccination acceptance rate was impossible.

Although Swansea has done fairly well by comparison with many other authorities, I would feel much happier reporting a 75% acceptance rate amongst the population aged between 15 and 40.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE.

### Vehicles.

There was no change in the complement of vehicles, namely nine ambulance and five sitting case cars (each of which can be converted to take a stretcher case should it be necessary). There were three renewals of vehicles during the year.

### Radio.

All fourteen vehicles are equipped with a two-way radio communication.

### Personnel.

The number of personnel remain at thirty-six.

### Depot Accommodation.

I reported on the transfer of the Ambulance Depot from The Guildhall to Derwen Fawr in my report for last year.

Plans were submitted to the Health Committee of the proposed new Ambulance Headquarters at Derwen Fawr. The scheme included a new Ambulance Administration and Control Centre, also a Public Mortuary and Disinfector Station. The scheme was approved in principle by the Council and provision made in the financial estimates for 1961/62 for this work.

The Welsh Board of Health has written to say that the department had no observations to make on the proposed new Ambulance Depot other than to offer a few comments by their technical officer.

At the time of writing, the Welsh Office of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government have approved in principle the Council's proposals to provide a new Mortuary and Disinfector Station.

Working drawings are now being prepared for the whole scheme. It is hoped that the work will be carried out as expeditiously as possible. Not only is the present Mortuary at the Strand most unsatisfactory, but the railway arch in which it is situated will be required to be vacated in connection with the Railway and Bridge works that will be undertaken at the Strand/Quay Parade Junction as part of East Side approach development scheme.

Some of the present Nissen huts at the Depot are becoming unsatisfactory as they are now deteriorating rapidly.

### Statistics.

Details of work undertaken during the year are as follows :-

Number of patients carried	...	63,037
" " journeys operated	...	11,747
" " miles run	...	291,713
Average miles per patient	...	4.6

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

Dr. T.W. Davies, Consultant Chest Physician, reports as follows :-

" The statistical returns for 1960 in respect of tuberculosis showed a further slight reduction in the number of diagnosed cases, both pulmonary and non-pulmonary. The number of deaths shows a slight increase but the increase is not of real significance.

The disease still presents problems and as indicated in previous reports that of the disease in the elderly and the presence in the community of cases of chronic disease whose sputum contains resistant bacilli is a matter of grave concern. New drugs for the treatment of the disease are being discovered and tried but they so far are not so effective as the three major drugs, Streptomycin, PAS and Isoniazid. Chemotherapy in suitable cases does cure the disease but the period of therapy is long - from eighteen months to two years. It is essential for patients to continue the treatment in spite of the fact that they may feel perfectly well.

The continued prosperity of the country and the efforts of Local Authorities in re-housing tuberculous patients, the vast improvements which have taken place in factories and workshops, all continue to play their part in the eradication of the disease.

There is very little unemployment amongst tuberculous patients. In the main they return to their old occupations and where this is impossible there is close liaison with the Ministry of Labour in respect of their rehabilitation at Industrial Units.

The outlook is good and success against the disease will undoubtedly continue.

The new clinic at Singleton Park is much appreciated both by staff and patients. In spite of travelling difficulties initially there have been the minimum of complaints. The new bus services have substantially overcome these.

There has been a fall in the number of patients examined at the Static Unit but I think it is only fair to say that it has not been as great as anticipated. Examination of the figures shows a high yield of tuberculosis amongst the General Practitioner referrals and a perusal of the analysis of the total number of cases found to be abnormal shows a variety of chest diseases diagnosed.

With the decline in the incidence of tuberculosis, increasing attention is given to chronic non-tuberculous cases such as chronic bronchitis, emphysema, bronchiectasis etc., and the clinic is playing its part in a national research project into the treatment of chronic bronchitis sponsored by the British Tuberculosis Association.

E.C.C. VACCINATIONS

(a) Contacts.

Vaccination of contacts was carried out at the Chest Clinic as in previous years.

(b) School Children.

In accordance with Circular 7/55 (Hales), the E.C.C. vaccination scheme for school children was extended to include:-

- (1) School children approaching 13 years who can conveniently be vaccinated along with others of that age.
- (ii) School children of 14 years or older.

Arrangements otherwise were as instituted in April, 1959.

1,913 children were tested and read, of whom 305 gave a positive reaction. This represents a gross rate of 15.9% as compared with 17.4% in 1959.

Of these 305 positive reactions, 91 are known to have had B.C.C. previously. If the difference between these two figures is taken as the numerator and the total tested and read is taken as the denominator, the positive rate becomes 11.1%, which is truer indication of the infectivity rate. This allowance has not been made in previous reports.

B.C.C. 1959-1960.

	Application Forms		Total to be		Absent for Skin Test	Skin Tested	Tuberculin Positive	Tuberculin Positive previously B.C.C.	Tuberculin Negative	absent for Reading	E.C.C. given	Negative declined B.C.C.
	Received.	Refusals.	Refusals.	examined.								
	M	P	M	P	M	P						
St. Helen's	-	39	-	1	-	38	3	2	35	-	35	-
Oxford Street	49	-	7	-	-	39	6	1	31	2	28	3
St. David's	12	-	-	-	-	12	1	-	10	1	10	-
Pen-Y-Bryn	13	14	-	-	-	14	5	2	9	-	9	-
Secondary Technical	55	3	-	-	-	13	2	2	11	-	10	1
St. Thomas	55	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	2	-
Dargraig	40	65	-	-	-	55	11	3	44	-	43	1
St. Illtyds	40	-	-	-	-	55	9	3	51	3	49	2
Townhill	106	9	4	-	-	8	9	1	25	-	25	-
St. Joseph's	26	81	10	1	5	91	15	8	76	-	74	2
Rafod	25	40	-	-	1	25	12	3	61	1	61	-
Manuelton	25	19	1	3	1	22	5	2	21	1	21	-
Penlan	173	63	8	7	-	173	22	-	177	1	177	-
Myrdd Bach	-	184	-	-	-	184	19	9	146	-	146	-
Morriston	69	39	-	-	-	109	5	2	28	-	27	-
Llanhamlet	-	61	11	5	-	57	10	2	43	-	45	3
Llyn-Y-Bryn	-	117	-	8	-	106	16	3	36	-	36	1
St. Winefride's	-	47	-	4	-	43	7	1	35	-	34	-
Brynall	-	40	-	5	-	34	5	-	28	-	27	-
Rhannell	-	35	-	2	-	33	4	-	26	-	25	-
Dunbarton	14	-	1	-	1	12	4	-	8	2	10	1
Bishop Gore	106	9	2	-	1	106	3	2	66	1	64	-
Clevedon	16	-	-	-	-	16	3	-	13	-	13	-
Penricepoeth	70	6	1	-	-	64	-	-	9	-	9	-
Dunvant	35	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	26	-	26	-
Dyneror	126	25	3	-	-	119	-	-	10	-	10	-
Glancar	127	-	-	-	-	127	-	-	54	-	54	-
Oystercouth	36	27	7	-	-	34	5	3	25	2	24	2
Secondary Technical	-	90	-	3	-	87	-	-	62	-	61	-
TOTAL ...	1063	1140	57	55	570	1055	220	77	1050	54	1056	50



#### Domioilliary Treatment.

One hundred and thirty-two patients were treated at home by District Nurses acting under the supervision of the Chest Physioian and family doctor.

6,986 visits were made to these patients.

#### Health Visiting.

The arrangements were the same as in previous years, the Health Visitors also met the Chest Physioian as often as possible for case disoussions. 2,238 visits were made to the patients during the year.

#### Re-housing in accordance with the Council Scheme.

Thirty-one families were rehoused on priority grounds after consultation with the Chest Physioian.

#### Chest X.rays of Expectant Mothers.

Expectant mothers attending our Ante-natal Clinics continued to be referred to the Chest Physioian for large film x.ray.

#### Rehabilitation.

The patient admitted to Papworth Village Settlement in 1958 for rehabilitation remained there.

#### Extra Nourishment.

During the year the Chest Physician recommended the provision of extra nourishment in the form of milk be continued for four patients.

New Cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year in accordance with the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952.

		FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.													
		No. of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.													
		0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total (all ages)
<u>Pulmonary Tuberculosis:-</u>															
Males	...	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	8	9	5	6	2	1	40
Females	...	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	9	1	-	-	-	17
<u>Other Forms of Tuberculosis:-</u>															
Males	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	4
Females	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	...	-	-	-	-	1	7	7	9	19	6	6	2	1	63
New Cases coming to the knowledge of the Health Department otherwise than by Formal Notification.															
<u>Pulmonary.</u>															
Males	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Females	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>															
Males	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

The source from which the information as to the afore-mentioned cases was obtained is stated below:-

	Number of Cases:-	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Death Returns - from Local Registrars	...	-
Deaths Returns - Transferable from Registrar General	...	-
TOTAL	1	-

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE.

TABLE A.

Analysis of examinations carried out by the Static Mass Radiography Unit at Swansea during the period 1st January - 31st December, 1960.

<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
5,198	4,137	9,335

TABLE B.

Details of examinations in types of examinees and sex x.rayed at the Static Mass Radiography Unit at Swansea during 1960.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
General Population ...	1,853	1,698	3,551
General Practitioners' Referrals	1,001	788	1,789
H.M.F. Entrants ...	1,119	-	1,119
Civil Servants and Local Government Officers ...	362	609	971
Teachers ...	91	119	210
Scholars ...	21	26	47
Students ...	570	427	997
Contacts ...	55	12	67
Hospital Staff: General	31	293	324
Mental	4	4	8
Factory Groups: Industrial	2	1	3
Non-Industrial	39	117	156
Special Groups	<u>50</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>93</u>
	<u>5,198</u>	<u>4,137</u>	<u>9,335</u>



TABLE C

Details of examinations analysed by sex and age groups indicating total number of abnormalities

	GRAND TOTAL	Under 15		15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 59		60 & over		TOTALS	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total Number of persons examined	9,335	1	-	2,246	1,587	967	735	750	708	812	824	422	283	5,198	4,137
Total Number found to be abnormal	920	-	-	83	55	53	31	77	71	188	100	174	88	575	345
Referred to Chest Physicians for further investigation	451	-	-	43	38	32	19	42	32	91	44	84	26	292	159
Other Pulmonary Abnormalities	469	-	-	40	17	21	12	35	39	97	56	90	62	283	186

Analysis of examinations carried out by the Static Mass Radiography Unit, Swansea, during the period January 1st - December 31st, 1960.

TABLE 1.

Total number examined	...	9,335	100.00%
Total number diagnosed as Normal		8,514	91.2%
Total number diagnosed as Abnormal		821	8.79%

TABLE 2.

Age Group	Total Examined		Total Abnormal		Total	
	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%
Under 15	1	.01	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	2,246	24.06	1,587	17.00	67	81.16
25 - 34	967	10.36	735	7.87	47	5.73
35 - 44	750	8.03	708	7.59	69	8.40
45 - 59	812	8.70	824	8.83	174	21.19
60 and over	422	4.52	283	3.03	164	19.98
TOTAL	5,198	55.68	4,137	44.32	521	63.46
					300	36.54
					821	100.00

TABLE 3.

Analysis of total number of cases found to be  
Abnormal.

<u>Abnormality.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rate per</u> <u>1,000</u> <u>examined</u>
Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis			
"New" Cases	31	3.78	3.32
* "Old" Cases	-	-	-
Healed Primary Tuberculosis	118	14.37	12.64
Healed Post Primary Tuberculosis	50	6.09	5.36
Bony Abnormalities	45	5.48	4.82
Malignant Neoplasm	18	2.19	1.93
Non-Malignant Neoplasm	3	.36	.32
Sarcoidosis	4	.49	.43
Abnormality of heart - congenital	3	.36	.32
- acquired	134	16.32	14.35
Pneumoconiosis - without P.M.F.	44	5.36	4.71
Pneumoconiosis - with P.M.F.	9	1.10	.96
Pulmonary Fibrosis - non tuberculous	108	13.15	11.57
Emphysema	51	6.21	5.46
Bronchiectasis	25	3.05	2.68
Bacterial virus and other lung infections	50	6.09	5.36
Pleural thickening or calcification	39	4.75	4.18
Abnormalities of the diaphragm	71	8.65	7.61
Malformation of the lungs (to include lobar malformation and honeycomb lung)	1	.12	.11
Spontaneous pneumothorax	7	.86	.75
Failed to attend clinic for further investigation	<u>10</u>	<u>1.22</u>	<u>1.07</u>
	<u>821</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>87.95</u>

\* "Old" cases refer to examinees who are notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis known to the Chest Clinic prior to Mass Radiography examination.



TABLE 4.

Analysis of New Confirmed cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Age Group, Sex, and rate per 1,000 examined.

Age Groups	Males		Females		Total	
	Confirmed P.T.	%	per 1,000	Confirmed P.T.	%	per 1,000
Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	7	22.58	3.12	8	25.81	5.04
25 - 34	5	16.13	5.17	-	-	-
35 - 44	4	12.90	5.33	2	6.45	2.82
45 - 59	3	9.68	3.69	-	-	-
60 and over	2	6.45	4.74	-	-	-
TOTAL	21	67.74	4.04	10	32.26	2.42
				31	100.00	3.32

TABLE 5.

Analysis in Survey Groups of Total Number Examined and New  
Confirmed Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis indicating rate  
per 1,000 examined.

Survey Group	No. Examined		Confirmed P.T.		Rate per 1,000
	Total	%	Total	No.	
General Population Volunteers	3,551	38.04	10	32.25	2.82
General Practitioner Referrals	1,789	19.16	13	41.93	7.27
H.M.F. Entrants	1,119	11.99	1	3.23	.89
Civil Servants and Local Government Officers	971	10.40	2	6.45	2.06
Teaching Staff	210	2.25	-	-	-
Schoolchildren	47	.50	1	3.23	21.28
Students	997	10.68	1	3.23	1.00
Contacts	67	.72	-	-	-
Hospital Staff - General	324	3.47	2	6.45	6.17
- Mental	8	.09	-	-	-
Factory Groups - Industrial	3	.03	-	-	-
Non Industrial	156	1.67	-	-	-
Special Groups	93	1.00	1	3.23	10.75
TOTAL	9,335	100.00	31	100.00	3.32

Details of abnormalities found by Units 'C', 'A' and 'E' in the Swansea County Borough area during the year 1960.

	UNIT 'C' Static	UNIT 'A' Mobile	UNIT 'E' Mobile	TOTAL
Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis - New Cases	31	5	-	36
Healed Primary Tuberculosis	-	1	-	1
Healed Post Primary Tuberculosis	118	8	-	126
Bony abnormalities and abnormalities of the soft tissues	50	43	3	96
Malignant neoplasms	45	7	-	52
Non Malignant neoplasms	18	2	-	20
Sarcoidosis	3	-	-	3
Cardiac abnormalities - Congenital	4	-	-	4
Acquired	3	1	-	4
Pneumoconiosis without P.M.F.	134	9	1	144
with P.M.F.	44	20	-	64
Pulmonary fibrosis (non-tuberculous)	9	3	-	12
Emphysema	108	5	-	113
Bronchiectasis	51	3	-	54
Bacterial virus and other infections of the lungs	25	1	-	26
Pleural thickening or calcification	50	-	-	50
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus	39	10	-	49
Malformation of the lungs	71	4	-	75
Spontaneous pneumothorax	1	7	-	8
Failed to attend Clinic - further investigation	7	-	-	7
	10	-	-	10
	821	129	4	954
Negative after further investigation at Chest Clinic	99	3	2	104



## VENEREAL DISEASES.

### Auxiliary Clinic.

The number of patients attending this clinic, which is held at the local authority premises, Eaton House Clinic, has remained about the same as last year. Although national figures show an increase in the number of cases of Venereal Disease, this is not the case as regards this clinic. Two early cases of Syphilis were treated during the year, and three new cases of Gonorrhoea were seen. The majority of patients attending the Clinic are expectant mothers suffering from leucorrhoea which, in some cases, is due to a Monilial Infection or Trichomoniasis.

Babies were born to 6 mothers who had been treated for Syphilis. 5 were free from infection, 1 failed to attend for examination. No case of congenital syphilis, under the age of 15 years, was seen.

New cases dealt with during the year were referred from the following sources :-

Ante-natal clinics	...	125
Post-natal clinics	...	12
Infant Welfare clinic	...	3
Midwife	...	2
Health Visitor	...	1
Children's Officer	...	2
Private Practitioners	...	3
Probation Officer	...	2
Self	...	1
Police	...	1
Hospital	...	1
Welfare Officer	...	1
		<hr/>
		154
		<hr/>

The following return shows the work undertaken at  
the Venereal Diseases Clinic, Mount Pleasant Hospital, Swansea,  
and the Auxiliary Clinic, Eaton Crescent.

3

	Mount Pleasant.			Auxiliary.		
	Totals	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females
1. Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st.	15	11	4	14	-	14
2. Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition	6	5	1	1	-	1
3. Patients transferred from other centres after diagnosis.	2	-	2	-	-	-
4. Patients dealt with for the first time (excl. 2 & 3) suffering from :-						
Syphilis Primary	2	2	-	-	-	-
" Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-
" latent in the 1st year of infection	-	-	-	2	-	2
" Cardio-Vascular	-	-	-	-	-	-
" of the Nervous System	-	-	-	-	-	-
" All other late or latent stages	3	1	2	-	-	-
" Congenital; aged under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " ; " 1 but under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " ; " 15 but under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " ; " 15 and over	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL ITEM 4	5	3	2	3	-	3
5. Patients completing treatment and/or observation	12	10	2	2	-	2
6. Patients transferred elsewhere	1	1	-	1	-	1
7. Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	-	-	-	2	-	2
8. Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st.	15	10	5	13	-	13
9. Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st.	22	19	3	3	-	3
10. Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Patients transferred from other centres after diagnosis	34	34	-	-	-	-
12. Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding items 10 and 11)	60	56	4	3	-	3
13. Patients completing treatment and/or observation	68	64	4	3	-	3
14. Patients transferred elsewhere	6	5	1	-	-	-
15. Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	18	18	-	2	-	2
16. Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st	24	22	2	1	-	1
17. Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st.	49	48	1	47	-	47
18. Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition	-	-	-	22	-	22
19. Patients transferred from other centres after observation	5	5	-	-	-	-

	Mount Pleasant.			Auxiliary.		
	Totals	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females
20. Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding items 18 and 19) suffering from :-						
Chanoroid	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	-	-	-	-	-	-
Granuloma Inguinale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-gonococcal urethritis	55	55	-	-	-	-
Any other conditions requiring treatment	63	52	11	143	-	143
Conditions not requiring treatment	55	54	1	8	2	6
Undiagnosed conditions	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ITEM 20	173	161	12	151	2	149
21. Patients completing treatment and/or observation	174	166	8	51	2	49
22. Patients transferred elsewhere	-	-	-	5	-	5
23. Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	-	-	-	105	-	105
24. Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st.	53	48	5	59	-	59

Services rendered at the Treatment Centres during the year  
showing the areas in which patients dealt with for the first  
time resided.

	Syphilis Item 4	Gonorrhoea Item 12	Other Conditions	TOTAL
Swansea (Mount Pleasant and Auxiliary Clinics)	8	63	325	396
Merthyr	-	-	2	2
Monmouthshire	-	-	1	1



### Problem Families.

The hard core of problem families still exists which require frequent visiting by the Specialist or Area Health Visitor, and I regret to say these show little improvement for the great amount of attention they receive.

It is heartening, however, that there appears to be some reduction in the number of new problem families referred to the Specialist Health Visitor by the Area Health Visitor.

### Night Sitters.

27 patients were serviced during the year and the total number of visits paid was 329, ranging in frequency from attendance for one night to several weeks. Of the 27 patients, 16 died, 4 were admitted to hospital, and 7 became convalescent. The service is an emergency one and has proved itself both valuable and necessary. The majority of the number of patients serviced were elderly patients who were ill, living alone, waiting admission to hospital.

The night attendants are engaged as casual workers and there is constant difficulty in maintaining a panel as the work fluctuates a great deal, being sometimes extremely busy, and at other times very light.

The majority of cases serviced were on the minimum charge of 2/6d. per night.

### Occupational Health.

During the year, 201 persons were medically examined prior to entry into the Authority's Superannuation Scheme. Nine were examined for other local authorities.

The results were as follows :-

	Swansea Local Authority.	Others.
Category 1 - First Class Life ...	109	4
" 2 - Fit for appointment and no undue risk to fund ...	95	-
" 3 - Re-examination (ultimately to come into Category 1 or 2, or to be discharged)	1	-
" 4 - Unfit	5	-
TOTAL ...	210	4

### Water Duty Personnel.

As an essential precaution against the employment of carriers of cases of enteric or other intestinal diseases on water supply work, all new employees such as labourers, reservoir attendants etc., were first subjected to laboratory tests of urine, faeces and blood specimens. 84 such men were tested in 1960 and all were passed as safe for such employment.

### Re-housing.

A full report on the re-housing scheme for medical priority cases was given in my report for 1955.

A .

During the year under review, 58 priority allocations for tenancy were made on medical grounds. These were as follows :-

Tuberculous patient in family or house	...	31
Cardiac	...	13
Orthopaedic	...	13
Epilepsy	...	4
General ill health and mental aberration	...	2
Others	...	13
		<u>76</u>

In addition, transfers for Corporation tenants have been arranged in many cases on medical grounds.

### Sick Room Equipment.

The arrangements were the same as for previous years and the number of articles issued on loan was as follows :-

Air Rings	...	193
Bed Pans	...	243
Bed Rests	...	167
Mackintosh Sheets	...	239
Urinals	...	59
Wheel Chairs	...	19
Miscellaneous Equipment.		7

### Orthopaedic.

Treatment for orthopaedic and postural defects is provided at the Authority's Orthopaedic Clinic, Trinity Place. The cases normally dealt with are children who have attained school leaving age and whose treatment previously started, has not been completed. 318 attendances were made.

Note:- For information regarding the orthopaedic treatment of children under school age, please refer to the part of the report on the services available for the care of infants.

### General.

Particulars of patients discharged from the local hospitals are forwarded to the department, if the hospital authorities consider that the department can be of assistance.

Two Health Visitors attend ward rounds, consultations and out-patients at the local hospitals, in order to provide any necessary information regarding the environmental and social conditions of the patient about to be discharged. Further, they impart the advice given about treatment etc., to the district health visitors, in order that they can supervise the patients on discharge in conjunction with the family doctor and see that the patients carry out the advice they have been given at hospital.

### DOMESTIC HELP.

The number of cases provided with domestic help since 1955 is as follows :-

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Maternity (including expectant mothers)	19	21	20	26	26	26
Tuberculosis	2	4	4	10	9	3
Chronic sick including aged and infirm	575	539	483	426	431	483
Others	34	55	79	83	58	71
TOTAL ...	630	619	596	545	524	583

Of the 630 cases serviced, 385 had received help prior to 1960. Of these 366 were elderly people and confirms the views that this service is now really a social service for the aged.

The establishment was the equivalent of 62 full-time home helps, made up of 31 full-time and 62 part-time workers. The demand for service far exceeded the help available, and the strictest priority had, therefore, to be adhered to, for example, the aged and chronic sick were frequently left unserved during acute emergencies and maternity cases which required full-time help.

It has been found quite often that part-time home helps, except on maternity cases and a few emergencies, are far more valuable than full-time. This is especially so for old people, who require help in the mornings for lighting their fires, and can share the morning with another patient, since for these cases afternoon sessions would not be useful. The home helps are hard working, sincere women, who have the welfare of their patients at heart and do not hesitate to tackle any work to make things easier for them, often going back in their own time if they think the patients are in need.

The home helps' own social club, formed in September 1958, continues to function. Lectures and cookery demonstrations have proved very popular.

### HEALTH EDUCATION.

The education of the community in matters of physical, emotional and social health is unquestionably one of the biggest tasks confronting all Health Departments.

Education material published by the Central Council for Health Education was distributed to household by the health visitors to supplement the advice already given. Health Education is one of the most important functions of the health visitor's duty, because she comes into personal contact with the people on her district but, with a depleted staff, it consequently follows that this function is not being accomplished to the extent that I should like.

The Mothers' Clubs at Norton Villa and Treboeth Clinics were continued and much appreciated.

Social Science students from the University College of Swansea, Student Nurses from Swansea General & Eye Hospital, and Morriston Hospital, and also pre-nursingcourse students from the Bible College accompanied the health visitors on the district and also attended the clinics for observation visits.



## MENTAL HEALTH.

The community care service for the mentally ill progressed steadily during 1960, resulting in a substantial increase in the number of patients supported in their own homes and helped towards rehabilitation. The full co-operation existing between the Psychiatric Hospital, the Family Doctors and the Staff of the Local Health Authority is proving most worthwhile in producing an efficient service, as well as a better understanding of problems involved. The solving of these problems has depended, not only upon our own resources, but also upon the complete liaison existing between the Ministry of Labour, the National Assistance Board, the Housing Department, Children's Department, as well as the Moral Welfare Worker, the Police, Probation Officers, and the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector. There has been a gradual awakening of all these services, to the need of the mentally ill, and it is gratifying to note their readiness to assist whenever possible.

In-Service Training in the form of "Case Conferences", held weekly at Cefn Coed Hospital, is continuing very successfully. Mental Welfare Officers and Co-ordinating Health Visitors are deriving much benefit in the discussions, psychiatric films and the guidance given by the Psychiatrists in the handling of patients in the community.

There is an increase in the number of cases being visited in the hospital by the Department's Social Workers, prior to their discharge, so that a friendly relationship is established at a time when the patient is well and ready to return to the community. This is of immense value, especially in cases not known to the Social Workers, before they were admitted to hospital.

In the autumn the Central Council for Health Education organised a 2 day course of lectures at The Guildhall, on "Mental Health" for Local Health Authority staffs of this and neighbouring authorities. Much enthusiasm was shown in the lively discussions in which the majority of those present were stimulated to take part.

The Swansea Branch of N.A.L.G.O. organised an Exhibition using the Brangwyn and George Halls to display the work of the Local Authority as a whole. The Mental Health Section took advantage of this splendid opportunity to arouse the interest of the public, upon whom much depends in the prevention and after-care of the mentally ill.

The Psychiatric Social Club is now running very smoothly and new members are gradually being introduced and deriving benefit from the companionship of other members and organised social activities.

The Mental Health Centre, in the form of a Day Hospital under the auspices of the Regional Hospital Board and the Nuffield Hospital Trust, has not been inaugurated as was envisaged in 1960, but it seems most likely that it will be ready in 1961. It will be a pilot scheme in support of the home-visiting service, and will greatly enhance the links with the Hospital, Family Doctors, and other agencies whose support is so vital.

There was a steady decrease in compulsory admissions to hospital during the year, and only two cases were certified. The majority of patients were admitted informally, which reflects the radical change in treatment and in the attitude of the community.

On November 1st the Mental Health Act, 1959, came fully into operation with the repeal of the Lunacy, Mental Treatment and Mental Deficiency Acts. The main changes are:-

1. The dissolution of the Board of Control and the transfer of its duties to the Minister of Health.
2. The setting up of Mental Health Review Tribunals.

3. The abolition of the terms "mental deficiency" and "mental defective" and the four classes of defectives (idiot, imbecile, feeble-minded and moral defective).
4. "Mental Disorder" is introduced as a term covering all forms of mental ill-health and, under the Act, four main categories are recognised namely (a) Mental Illness, (b) Severe Sub-Normality, (c) Sub-Normality and (d) Psychopathic Disorder.
5. Two medical recommendations are required for the compulsory admission of a mentally disordered person to hospital, or guardianship. One of these must be given by a practitioner approved by the Local Health Authority "as having special experience in the diagnosis or treatment of mental disorder". Certifications are discontinued as are the services of magistrates.
6. The Act gives Local Authorities discretion to provide residential services for mentally disordered children, within the framework of their child care services, or health services, as seems appropriate to the circumstances of any individual case.
7. The amendment of the Education Act, 1944, introduces new sections which are concerned with children who through a disability of the mind are "unsuitable for education at school". This phrase replaces the words "incapable of receiving education at school". Where it appears to the Local Health Authority to be appropriate that such a child should receive training at a Training Centre and the parents raise objections to the proposed arrangements, it is possible for the authority to enforce the attendance of a child of compulsory school age.

Conclusion. The increased emphasis on care in the community implies that more persons suffering from mental disorder should be enabled and encouraged to live, where possible, at home and with relatives, or, in hostels and similar accommodation. They will thus remain under the medical supervision of the family doctor. The Local Authority, for their part, are involved in extending the advisory services available for those being cared for at home.

They are also considering the provision of hostels, sheltered workshops, more social clubs and any other facilities which will result in an efficient service to patients and their families.

Cases dealt with during period 1.1.60 to 31.10.60.

Lunacy Act, 1890.

Summary Reception Orders	-	2
Urgency Orders	-	Nil
Section 20 Orders	-	53

Mental Treatment Act, 1930.

Voluntary Admissions	-	4
Temporary Patients	-	Nil

Mental Health Act, 1959.

1.1.60 to 31.12.60.

Informal Patients	-	115
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1.11.60 to 31.12.60.

Admissions for Observation	-	Nil
Emergency Admissions for Observation	-	3
Admissions for Treatment	-	Nil

Total visits during the year to the mentally ill - 2,675



MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938.

	Under age 16.		Aged 16 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. <u>Particulars of cases reported during the period 1.1.60 to 31.10.60.</u>				
(a) Cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with":-				
Number in which action taken on reports by:-				
(1) Local Education Authorities on children:				
(i) While at school or liable to attend school	4	7	-	-
(ii) On leaving special schools	-	-	1	-
(iii) On leaving ordinary schools	-	-	-	-
(2) Police or by Courts	-	-	-	-
(3) Other sources	-	-	-	1
TOTAL OF 1 (a)	4	7	1	1
(b) Cases reported who were found to be defectives but were not regarded as "subject to be dealt with" on any ground	-	-	-	-
(c) Cases reported who were not regarded as defectives and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)	-	-	-	-
(d) Cases reported in which action was incomplete at 31st October 1960, and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of 1 (a) - (d) inc.	4	7	1	1
2. <u>Disposal of cases reported during the period 1.1.60 to 31.10.60.</u>				
(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1(a), number:				
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	4	6	1	1
(ii) Placed under Guardianship	-	-	-	-
(iii) Taken to "Places of Safety"	-	-	-	-
(iv) Admitted to Hospitals	-	1	-	-
TOTAL of 2(a)	4	7	1	1
(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1(b) number:-				
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	-	-	-	-
(ii) Action unnecessary	-	-	-	-
(c) Cases reported at 1(a) or (b) who removed from the area or died before disposal was arranged	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of 2 (a) - (c) inc.	4	7	1	1
3. Number of mental defectives for whom care was arranged by the local health authority under Circular 5/52 during 1960 and admitted to:-				
(a) National Health Service hospitals	-	-	-	-
(b) Elsewhere	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-



		Under age 16.		Aged 16 and over.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
4.	<u>Total cases on Authority's Registers at 31.12.60.</u>				
	(i) Under Statutory Supervision	32	30	109	103
	(ii) Under Guardianship (including patients on licence)	-	-	1	-
	(iii) In "Places of Safety"	-	-	-	-
	(iv) In Hospitals (including patients on licence)	8	3	86	84
	(v) Under Voluntary Supervision	-	-	15	23
	TOTAL of 4 (i) - (v) inc.	40	33	211	210
5.	<u>Classification of defectives in the Community on 31.12.60 (according to need at that date)</u>				
	(a) Cases included in 4 (i) - (iii) in need of hospital care and reported accordingly to the hospital authority:-				
	(1) In urgent need of hospital care:-				
	(i) "cot and chair" cases	2	2	-	-
	(ii) ambulant low grade cases	2	-	-	-
	(iii) medium grade cases	1	3	-	-
	(iv) high grade cases	-	-	1	-
	TOTAL urgent cases	5	5	1	-
	(2) Not in urgent need of hospital care:-				
	(i) "cot and chair" cases	-	-	-	-
	(ii) ambulant low grade cases	-	-	-	-
	(iii) medium grade cases	-	-	-	-
	(iv) high grade cases	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL non-urgent cases	-	-	-	-
	(b) Of the cases included in items 4 (i), (ii) and (v) number considered suitable for:-				
	(i) occupation centre	24	20	-	36
	(ii) industrial centre	3	-	70	-
	(iii) home training	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of 5(b)	27	20	70	36
	(c) Of the cases included in 5(b), number receiving training on 31.12.60:-				
	(i) In occupation centre (including voluntary centres)	24	18	-	21
	(ii) In industrial centre	3	-	55	-
	(iii) From a home teacher in groups	-	-	-	-
	(iv) From a home teacher at home (not in groups)	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of 5(c)	27	18	55	21

The number of visits made by the two Mental Welfare Officers of the Department to the mentally sub-normal were 1,429.

#### Training - Occupation and Industrial Centres.

There are two day training centres for the mentally sub-normal. They are:-

(A) Broadway House, Sketty.

An Occupation Centre for boys and girls up to the age of 16 years. The Centre is sub-divided to provide accommodation for older girls in the form of a Handicraft Class.

The first Occupation Centre was held for some years at Trinity Place but was destroyed by enemy action in 1941 and, as a result, temporary accommodation was provided at Mount Pleasant Schoolroom, Aberdyberthi Street, Hafod. In March of this year the pupils were transferred to Broadway House, a new building specially designed for the purpose at Broadway, Sketty. It was officially opened on the 30th June by the Chairman of the Health Committee, Alderman D.F. Bevan, and His Worship the Mayor, Councillor S.C. Jenkins, J.P. presided.

The pupils adapted themselves very quickly in the pleasant and intimate atmosphere of the new Centre, which is designed to accommodate 100 pupils. This delightful, magnificent building is situated in semi-rural surroundings and is well equipped to meet the needs of the pupils and staff.

(B) Industrial Centre, St. Catherine's Schoolroom, Clifton Row.

This Centre accommodates males over the age of 16 years, and is run on the lines of a non-profit making workshop. The standard of work is high and the pupils are well trained in varying degrees of occupational therapy according to their ability.

#### Number receiving training.

At the end of the year the number receiving training was:-

		<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Under 16 years of age	...	27	18	45
Over 16 years of age	...	55	21	76
		82	39	121

This number was allocated between the respective centres as under:-

		<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Occupation Centre	...	24	39	63
Industrial Centre	...	58	-	58
		82	39	121

#### Medical Inspection and Treatment.

All pupils attending the Centres are medically examined annually, and they receive dental treatment and treatment for minor ailments at the clinic. Those attending Broadway House are visited periodically for hygiene inspection by the School Nurse.

The Speech Therapist is visiting Broadway House as often as possible and the teachers are carrying out, daily, the instruction given to the pupils.

### Type of Training undertaken.

- |                          |   |  |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| <u>Occupation Centre</u> | - | Elementary 3'Rs. - sense training - habit training - percussion band - musical games and action songs - clay modelling - elementary handwork or physical training etc.   |
| <u>Handicraft Centre</u> | - | Simple cookery and laundry. Patients now bring their own ingredients for cooking and take home the finished product. They derive great pleasure from this, particularly making their Christmas Cakes. Rug making, embroidery, stool making, raffia work etc., are also carried out.  |
| <u>Industrial Centre</u> | - | Boot and shoe repairs for Homes for the Aged, Part III Accommodation and Children's Department, cutting or bundling firewood for Clinics and Homes for the Aged etc., - mending boxes for a nearby firm and making some equipment for the Occupation Centre - rug and mat making, Christmas crackers - basket work - brush making - fret work - physical training - organised games etc. |

It is considered that 5 years training at the Centre is essential for those potentially suitable for work in open industry. Since 1953, 11 men have been placed in permanent employment.

### Scout Troop.

The Scout Troop formed in 1959 under the direction of one of the Assistant Supervisors is firmly established. The men are equipped with uniforms and other items necessary for their training. Occasional week-end rambles are enjoyed by the Scouts and in August a week's camping holiday at Pontneathvaughan was a great success. They were supervised by members of the Industrial Centre staff and their wives who are to be commended for their voluntary work.

### Provision of Meals.

The dinners at both Centres have been provided by the School Meals Service since the 9th September 1957. The males and females attending the Centres who are over 16 years of age are provided with free meals. The parents of the children under 16 years of age are expected to pay for the meals, but allowances are made in necessitous cases.

### Transport Facilities.

Most of the adult males and females attending the respective Centres have been trained to proceed to and from the Centres on their own initiative. 'Bus tokens and travel vouchers are issued to them for free travel on the 'buses. Children are conveyed to and from the Centre by two private coaches hired by the Department. Teachers act as guides to ensure the comfort and safety of the pupils.

### Holidays.

The Centres are closed for similar periods as the Primary Schools.

### Pocket Money.

The males and females over 16 years of age, in addition to their midday meal and 'bus tokens, are provided with weekly pocket money. The sum varies from 2/6d. to 7/6d. as a token for good behaviour, regular attendance and the efficiency displayed in the training and work.



#### Glamorgan County Council Cases.

Included in the numbers of Swansea patients quoted as receiving training in the Centres are nine patients from the Glamorgan County Council area, the cost being borne by that Authority.

#### Miscellaneous.

Arrangements were made during the year for the pupils attending both Centres to go on a Summer Picnic, to have a Christmas Party and to visit the Pantomime.

A most impressive Harvest Thanksgiving Service was held at Broadway House, the Service being conducted by Canon H. Williams, Vicar of Swansea. The parents were invited to be present and most of them accepted the invitation. All the items were contributed by the children and it was most delightful to hear them sing and recite harvest pieces. We were also fortunate to have the services of Mr. Ivor Owen, the Municipal Director of Music, who accompanied the pupils on the piano.

#### General.

There are five female and six male sub-normal patients awaiting urgent admission to Psychiatric Hospitals. We are always assured by the Regional Hospital Board that every effort is being made to place them as soon as possible, but vacancies are very few and far between. The cases under Statutory Supervision receive the benefits of care and after-care if necessary, and those who are suitable are advised regarding employment through consultations between the Supervising Officer and the Disablement Resettlement Officer. Cases on Licence or Leave are also helped in this way regarding suitable employment. There is very close co-operation between the Mental Health Section of the department, the National Assistance Board and Ministry of Labour.

Steady progress is being maintained with regard to the training, occupation and general welfare of the mentally sub-normal living in the Community.

#### Swansea Mentally Handicapped Association.

This Association formed by the parents of children suffering from mental handicap is now well established, and there is the utmost harmony between the Association and the Department, which is most beneficial to the children themselves.

A keen interest is taken by parents in this work and appreciation is shown in many practical ways by the number of items they have supplied to the Centres.

This is an example of the spirit existing between the voluntary and statutory bodies.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES.

PART 1 (Mental Deficiency Acts 1913 - 1938)  
(see note 1)

1. Particulars of cases reported during the period  
1.1.60. to 31.10.60.

(a) Cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" :-

Number in which action taken on reports by:-

(1) Local Education Authorities on children:

(i) While at school or liable to attend school ... 4 7 - -

(ii) On leaving special schools ... - - 1 -

(iii) On leaving ordinary schools ... - - - -

(2) Police or by Courts ... - - - -

(3) Other sources ... - - - 1

TOTAL of 1 (a) ... 4 7 1 1

(b) Cases reported who were found to be defectives but were not regarded as "subject to be dealt with" on any ground ... - - - -

(c) Cases reported who were not regarded as defectives and are thus excluded from (a) or (b) ... - - - -

TOTAL of 1(a)-(d) inc. ... 4 7 1 1

2. Disposal of cases reported during the period  
1.1.60. to 31.10.60.

(The total of 2(a), (b) and (c) must agree with that of 1 (a) and (b) above) ... - - - -

(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" (i.e., at 1 (a)), number:

(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision 4 6 1 1

(ii) Placed under Guardianship ... - - - -

(iii) Taken to "Places of Safety" ... - - - -

(iv) Admitted to Hospitals ... - 1 - -

TOTAL of 2 (a) ... 4 7 1 1

(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1 (b) ), number:

(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision - - - -

(ii) Action unnecessary ... - - - -

TOTAL of 2 (b) ... - - - -

(c) Cases reported at 1 (a) or (b) above who removed from the area or died before disposal was arranged ... - - - -

TOTAL of 2(a)-(c) inc. ... 4 7 1 1

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946  
LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES  
DETAILS OF CENTRES PROVIDED FOR THE MENTALLY DISORDERED.

AS AT 31st. DECEMBER 1960.

PART 1A.

Type of Centre by number of half day sessions.	Number of Centres provided by L.A. and Voluntary Organisations for persons (see note 2)			Maximum number of places for persons (see note 2)		
	Under Age 16 only	Of All Ages	Age 16 & over only	Under Age 16 only	Of All Ages	Age 16 and over only
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1A Day training or occupation centres :-						
(i) Over 8 sessions per week	-	1 (Females only over 16 yrs)	1 (Males only)	-	75 (Mixed) up to 16 yrs. 25(females only) over 16 yrs.	64 males only
(ii) 3-8 sessions per week	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Less than 3 sessions per week	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Total of (i) - (iii)	-	1	1	-	100	64
1B Mental Category of patients catered for:-						
(i) Mentally Ill (see note 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Psychopaths	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Subnormal	-	40(up to 16 yrs) 20(F. over 16 yrs)	53 (Males)	-	40(up to 16 yrs) 20(F. over 16 yrs)	53 (males)
(iv) Severely Subnormal	-	5(up to 16 yrs.) 1(F. over 16 yrs)	2 (Males)	-	5(up to 16 yrs) 1(F. over 16 yrs)	2 (Males)
1A Residential training or occupation Centres:-						
(i) Over 8 sessions per week	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) 3-8 sessions per week	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Less than 3 sessions per week	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Total of (i) - (iii)	-	-	-	-	-	-
2B Mental Category of patients catered for:- (see note 1)						
(i) Mentally Ill	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Psychopaths	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Subnormal	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Severely Subnormal	-	-	-	-	-	-



Type of Centre by number of half day sessions	Number of Centres provided by L.A. and voluntary Organisations for persons			Maximum number of places for persons		
	Under Age 16 only	Of All ages	Age 16 & over only	Under Age 16 only	Of All ages	Age 16 & over only
3A. Social Centres or Clubs:-	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) Over 8 sessions per week	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) 3-8 sessions per week	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Less than 3 sessions per week	-	-	1	-	-	No limit
(iv) Total of (i) - (iii)	-	-	1	-	-	No limit
3B Mental Category of patients catered for:- (see note 1)						
(i) Mentally ill	-	-	47 (mixed)	-	-	47 (mixed)
(ii) Psychopaths	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Subnormal	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Severely Subnormal	-	-	-	-	-	-

## PART 1 B.

CHANGES SINCE 31st. DECEMBER 1959.

Please state name, address and category of any centre:-

## (a) Opened since 31st December 1959

Broadway House, Sketty, Swansea.

Occupation Centre for mentally sub-normal pupils (mixed)  
from 5 to 16 years.

Handicrafts class for females over 16 years.

## (b) Closed since 31st December 1959

Occupation Centre, Aberdyberthi Street, Hafod, Swansea.

Mentally Sub-normal pupils (mixed), from 5 to 16 years.

Handicrafts class for females over 16 years.

NOTE (1) (Mental Categories)

If centres cater for more than 1 category of patient and it is not possible to give a full break-down of the figures, the returns under mental categories may be grouped as necessary.

NOTE (2) (Voluntary Organisations)

When voluntary organisations are involved, combined figures for L.A. and voluntary organisations should be given, followed by the figures for the voluntary bodies only in brackets.

## NUMBER OF LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY STAFF IN CERTAIN CATEGORIES AT 31st. DECEMBER 1960.

N.B. Officers engaged on a combination of duties should be shown as part-time in each category concerned.

	Grade	In post at 31.12.60.			Vacancies on Establishment at 31.12.60.		
		Number of whole-time officers	Part-time Officers		Number of whole-time officers	Part-time Officers	
			Number	Whole-time equivalent		Number	Whole-time equivalent
A. Training Centres (NOTE 1)	(1) Organisers	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(2) Supervisors	2	-	-	-	-	-
	(3) Assistant Staff (excluding Domestic Staff)	7	-	-	-	-	-
B. Hostels for the Mentally Disordered (NOTE 2)	(1) Wardens	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(2) Others (excluding Domestic Staff)	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Mental Health and Mental Welfare Services.	(1) Psychiatric Social Workers (qualified)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(2) Social Workers in lieu of P.S.Ws but not qualified as such.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(3) Mental Health or Mental Welfare Officers employed in a supervisory capacity.	1	-	-	-	-	-
	(4) Other Mental Health or Mental Welfare Officers.	1	(4 relief)	-	2	-	-
	(5) Home Teachers.	-	-	-	-	-	-

[illegible]



PART 11 Mental Health Act, 1959.  
(see note 2).

1. Admission to Guardianship of L.H.A. or other Guardian during period 1.11.60 to 31.12.60:- GUARDIAN	Mentally Ill.						Psychopath						Subnormal						Severely Subnormal						Totals					
	Under Age 16			16 & over			Under Age 16			16 & over			Under Age 16			16 & over			Under Age 16			16 & over			Under Age 16			16 & over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)										
(a) Under Sect. 33 { L.H.A. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sect. 41(2)(b) from { L.H.A. Hospitals Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sect. 41(2)(b) from { L.H.A. Mental Nursing Homes Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sect. 87 { L.H.A. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) On Court Orders { Sect. 60 or 61 Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) by direction of Home { Secretary.Sect.79 Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Total number under Guardianship at 31.12.60.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

National Assistance Act, 1948.

The development and expansion of local health authorities's welfare services are inevitable, as the country's ageing population will bring, to its wake, problems and needs which, to a larger extent, can only be met by the services administered under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

It is, therefore, safe to assume that the demand on welfare services, especially on residential accommodation, will increase. With high costs this could prove to be economically embarrassing and, to combat such a happening, steps have been taken during 1960 to limit the demands by intensive field work aiming at keeping elderly people happy in their homes. The environmental services of this authority, supplemented by voluntary organisations, have been marshalled together with the object of promoting the health and happiness of the town's elderly residents.

However, as in previous years, it was found that the environmental services were not sufficient to cope with all the problems and, in such instances, resort had to be made to "community care" in the form of Homes for the Aged.

Homes for the Aged - Residential Accommodation.

The residential accommodation has, on the whole, been adequate to meet the demands made, but a fluctuating waiting list has developed.

It is hoped that this list, together with the anticipated demand for an ageing population and the removal of part of the residents at Mount Pleasant Hospital, Part III Accommodation, will be met by the new Home at Brenig Road, plans of which were approved by the Welsh Board of Health in 1959 and the actual building commenced this year.

At the 31st December, 1960, residential accommodation was provided at the following Homes:-

Mount Pleasant Hospital	- Male & Female Blocks	...	100 Beds
Earlsmoor	- Male	...	22 "
Norton Lodge	- Male	...	25 "
West Cross House	- Mixed	...	49 "
Tuxedo	- Female	...	33 "
Ingledene	- Female	...	24 "
Llanthewy	- Female	...	31 "
St. Margaret's	- Mixed	...	41 "

Admissions and Discharges to Residential Accommodation  
other than Mount Pleasant Hospital.

	Earls- moor	Norton Lodge	West Cross		St. Margarets		Tuxedo	Ingledene & Llanthewy	TOTAL
			M.	F.	M.	F.			
No. of residents on 31.12.59. ...	21	23	30	17	22	18	33	54	218
Admitted during 1960	7	20	13	9	8	10	22	34	123
Discharged during 1960	8	22	13	10	8	9	23	34	127
No. of residents remaining 31.12.60	20	21	30	16	22	19	32	54	214

### Mount Pleasant Hospital.

Since 1948 this authority has retained a portion of Mount Pleasant Hospital for the purpose of providing residential accommodation, which will be partly relinquished when the Home at Brenig Road is available.

Mount Pleasant Hospital	Male	Female	Total
No. of Residents on 31.12.59	48	45	93
No. of Residents admitted ... during 1960	48	21	69
No. of Residents discharged during 1960 ...	47	21	68
No. of Residents reamaining on 31.12.60. ...	49	45	94

### Analysis of Age Groups of persons in permanent residential accommodation on 31st December, 1960.

	No. of residents	Under 50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	Over 90
Mount Pleasant Hospital	94	4	10	25	25	27	3
Earlsmoor ...	20	-	-	1	6	10	3
Norton Lodge ...	21	-	-	3	8	9	1
West Cross House ..	46	-	2	6	19	15	4
Tuxedo ...	32	-	-	2	15	14	1
Inglelene ...	24	-	-	1	10	13	-
Llanthwy ...	30	-	-	1	11	11	7
St. Margaret's ...	41	-	1	5	18	14	3
TOTAL ...	308	4	13	44	112	113	22

### Amenities in the Homes for the Aged.

As mentioned in my previous reports, care has been taken in the provision of residential accommodation to create conditions and an atmosphere as near as possible to those of the ordinary home.

The residents have their own personal things around them and visitors are allowed at any time during the day or evening. Residents are free to go and come as they desire, but are required to advise the Warden if they are to be away from the Home for any appreciable time.

Bus outings were provided during the year by the Corporation for all the residents.

Residents are encouraged to be as active as possible. A full-time Occupational Therapist is employed and, in addition to making lampshades, rugs, bedroom slippers, stools, chairbacks, scarves etc., the women residents are provided with wool and undertake the knitting of socks, which are available for male residents who prefer hand knitted hosiery.



All residents are encouraged to take part in light domestic duties.

Three chiropodists are employed on a sessional basis and continue to visit each Home - their services are a great benefit to all concerned.

As usual the Mayor's party visited the Homes at Christmas time.

#### Medical Supervision in Residential Accommodation.

With a view to optimal utilisation of vacancies available, all applicants for admission to residential accommodation are interviewed in their own homes by a Welfare Officer and produce a medical certificate regarding sickness, and receive a chest x-ray. Periodic x-ray examinations are taken of all residents in the home. Regular visits are made to the homes by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer to supervise the hygienic aspects of each Home and to give advice about diet, heating, ventilation and so on. All the residents have a free choice of private doctor and receive personal medical care in the same way as do any other members of the community. This system works satisfactorily.

In 1960, as in the past years, it was necessary, owing to the deterioration in the condition of some few residents, to have them transferred to the chronic sick wards of one of the hospitals. In close liaison with the hospital authorities, suitable two-way arrangements were instituted whereby recovered patients were transferred from hospital to hostel, and sick patients from hostel to hospital.

#### Payment for Accommodation.

A prime factor in giving the elderly that vital sense of independence is that all contribute for their board and lodging on a sliding scale according to their financial circumstances, and everyone retains by right a minimum of 10/- pocket money, which is spent on personal matters or it is put into savings by them.

In accordance with the National Assistance (Charges of Accommodation) Regulations 1955 (Circular 2/55 Wales), the minimum charge for accommodation provided under part three of the National Assistance Act 1948 is £2 and the maximum charge is £5. 0. 11d. per week.

#### Arrangements with Voluntary Bodies and other Local Authorities.

Section 32 of the National Assistance Act 1948 states that, if an Authority provides accommodation or certain services for a person ordinarily resident in the area of another Local Authority, they may recover the expenses incurred from the Authority of the area of residence.

Persons provided with residential accommodation during 1960 by other local authorities and voluntary organisations for whom Swansea County Borough Council accepted responsibility were accommodated as follows:-

Bath Council of Social Service	-	1
Carmarthenshire County Council	-	1
Glamorgan County Council	-	2
Brecon County Council	-	1
British Legion	-	2
London County Council	-	1
Cripplecraft	-	1
National Society for Epileptics,		
"Chalfont & Lingfield	-	2
Glynn Vivian Home of Rest for the		
Blind, Caswell	-	1
Salvation Army	-	1
Cheshire Foundation Home	-	1
Jewish Home for the Aged	-	1

Persons provided with residential accommodation during 1960 by Swansea County Borough Council for whom other local authorities have accepted financial responsibility are as follows:-

Bristol City & County Council	-	1
Cardiff City Council	-	1
Carmarthen County Council	-	2
Devonshire County Council	-	1
Glamorganshire County Council	-	2
Cardiganshire County Council	-	1
Somerset County Council	-	1

Experience has shown that great care has to be taken by investigating officers when dealing with applications for residential or temporary accommodation, as previous movements and dates have direct bearing when determining ordinary residence which ultimately affects the financial burdens to be borne by this authority.

#### The Aged Sick and the Health Department.

1960 has shown an improvement in the chronic sick problem but our domiciliary services were again in heavy demand. In all cases brought to the notice of the department, arrangements were made for the sick to be provided with every service possible, including the domiciliary services provided under the National Health Service Act.

Dr. T. McCarthy, Consultant Geriatrician, commenced duties on the 28th February 1960, and he has been most co-operative in dealing with the chronic sick problem.

During the year 50 cases, where admission was urgent, were referred to the Department from various sources, including general practitioners, district nurses, health visitors, welfare officers, and voluntary organisations. Of these, 42 were admitted to hospital. During the interim period between notification and admission to hospital, domiciliary services (domestic help and night attendant services) were provided.

Again the feature of each case was the team work and close collaboration of all concerned - Consultant Geriatrician, General Practitioners, Hospital Services, and the staff of the Health Department.

Cases referred to the department were as follows:-

No. of cases investigated.	No. of patients for whom hospital beds were obtained.	Death before admission could be arranged.	Refusal.	Too ill for removal.	Other arrangements.
50	42	4	-	1	3

Part 1. Return of persons resident on the night of 31st December, 1960, in accommodation provided under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

TABLE A. PERSONS IN RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION.

Description of persons			Persons (exclusive of staff) residing in					TOTAL
			homes in the possession of the Council, whose normal bed complement for residential accommodation is			premises vested in the Minister as hospitals	accommodation provided on behalf of the Council by voluntary organisations	
			Less than 35	35 - 70	over 70			
			1	2	3	4	5	6
Not materially handicapped	aged	M	31	47	-	27	2	107
		F	78	23	-	16	1	118
	not	M	-	-	-	1	-	1
	aged	F	-	-	-	1	-	1
Blind	aged	M	6	1	-	1	-	8
		F	5	1	-	2	-	8
	not	M	-	-	-	1	-	1
	aged	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaf	aged	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	2	-	2
	not	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	aged	F	-	-	-	1	-	1
Epileptic	aged	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	2	-	2
	not	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	aged	F	-	-	-	1	-	1
Others physically handicapped	aged	M	2	3	-	8	1	14
		F	1	4	-	4	-	9
	not	M	1	-	-	3	1	5
	aged	F	-	-	-	6	3	9
Mentally handicapped	aged	M	-	1	-	1	-	2
		F	2	1	-	6	-	9
	not	M	1	-	-	7	-	8
	aged	F	-	6	-	3	-	9
Grand Total			127	87	-	93	8	315
Number of homes in which these persons reside.			5	2	-			-

	Aged	Other
Persons accommodated on behalf of other local authorities (included in Table A above)	9	-
Persons accommodated as residents by other local authorities on behalf of the Council (not included above)	5	-



TABLE B. PERSONS IN TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION.

			Persons (exclusive of staff)		residing in:-		TOTAL
			premises in the possession of the Council	Other	premises vested in the Minister as hospitals	accommodation provided on behalf of the Council by voluntary organisations	
			used only for temporary accommodation				
			1	2	3	4	5
Persons over age 16	evicted	M	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	1
	other	M	-	-	1	-	1
		F	-	-	-	-	-
Children accompanied by persons over age 16	evicted		2	-	-	-	2
	other		-	-	-	-	-
Other Children			-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total			3	-	1	-	4

Notes on classification of residents for Table A

- (1) Each person should be recorded on one line only of lines 1-24: a person suffering from more than one handicap should be classified according to major handicap.
- (2) The intention is to regard persons as aged, for the purpose of this return, if over 65 years old but the distinction between aged and not aged is intended to be a broad one made by general appraisal and without recourse to precise records.
- (3) Lines 1 to 4: "Not materially handicapped" means without specific handicap other than the infirmity of age.
- (4) Lines 5 to 8: certified "Blind", as defined in Section 64 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.
- (5) Lines 9 to 12: "Deaf" as defined in Circular 32/51.

PART II - REGISTRATION OF OLD PERSONS' AND DISABLED PERSONS' HOMES (SECTIONS 37-40 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948)							
New registrations effected in 1960		Registrations cancelled in 1960 <sup>6</sup>		Types of Homes	Homes on the register on the night of 31.12.60.		Applications for registration refused in 1960
No. of Homes	Number of residents for whom provision made*	No. of Homes	Number of residents for whom provision made*		No. of Homes	Number of residents for whom provision made*	
-	-	-	-	Homes for Old Persons	2	29	-
-	-	-	-	Homes for Disabled Persons	1	32	-
-	-	-	-	Homes for Old Persons and Disabled Persons	1	31	-
-	-	-	-	TOTAL	4	92	-

\* Exclusive of staff.

<sup>6</sup> including voluntary closures.

PART III - REGISTRATION OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS  
(SECTION 29 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE  
ACT, 1948).

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NUMBER ON THE REGISTERS ON THE NIGHT OF 31.12.60				
		Children under age 16	Persons aged 16-64	Persons aged 65 and over
Register of Handicapped Persons (Deaf)	M	4	57	2
	F	7	50	2
Register of Handicapped Persons (Hard of Hearing)	M	1	2	-
	F	2	2	-
Register of Handicapped Persons (General Classes)	M	-	57	12
	F	2	24	8
TOTAL		16	192	24

Temporary Accommodation (Cwmllwyd Hostel)

Under Section 21 of the National Assistance Act, the Council has a duty to provide temporary accommodation for persons who are in urgent need thereof, providing the circumstances that are prevailing "could not reasonably have been foreseen".

The experience of the last twelve years, however, since the coming into operation on the 5th July, 1948, of the National Assistance Act, has shown that the majority of families provided with accommodation have been those who have been evicted for non-payment of rent.

Bearing in mind that the description "temporary" accommodation had never been defined in the Act, the Council decided that unlimited stay was to be revised and the following policy was adopted:-

- (a) the maximum period during which persons may remain in temporary accommodation be three months;
- (b) that, if on the expiration of that period, no accommodation has been found, the children be taken into care and the mother be admitted on a nightly basis for a maximum period of 14 days.

As a result, during the last two years, there has been an appreciable decline in the demand and the length of stay of people in temporary accommodation.

Admissions and Discharges to Temporary Accommodation  
- Cwmllwyd Hostel.

	Male	Female	Children	TOTAL
No. of residents accommodated on 31.12.59.	-	3	-	3
No. of residents admitted during 1960	-	39	46	85
No. of residents discharged during 1960	-	41	44	85
No. of residents remaining on the 31.12.60.	-	1	2	3



It is of interest to note that persons in Temporary Accommodation at Cwmllwyd Hostel no longer receive meals by the Department as was the case in Block V, Mount Pleasant Hospital. At Cwmllwyd Hostel persons in need are given the tenancy of self-contained units with full facilities for cooking etc. They are, therefore, only liable for rent and are compelled to purchase and prepare their own meals etc. The charge at the Hostel is 4/3d. per day, or 3/- if a unit is shared with other families, as compared with £6. 7. 2d. per week per resident at Block V.

The collection of rentals as compared to maintenance charges at Mount Pleasant Hospital is much easier and the arrears accrued are insignificant in comparison.

Furthermore Temporary Accommodation no longer presents the acute problems as in previous years, either administratively or financially.

### In the Community.

#### General Provision for the Elderly.

During the year approximately 5,332 visits were made by Welfare Officers and Health Visitors to the elderly. The problems considered and the actions taken were most varied. The elderly folk are kept under close and friendly supervision to avoid deterioration in their living conditions, are given assistance with economic problems, and to meet, as far as possible, the general policy that old people should be helped to remain in their own homes for as long as possible. No matter how well a Home for the Aged is managed, or how contented the old people may be in such surroundings, it is the desire of most old people and of the Local Authority that, as long as possible, they should live independent lives in familiar surroundings. Many of those on the visiting list have been brought to the attention of the department by District Nurses, Public Health Inspectors, Health Visitors, Municipal Midwives, Hospital Almoners, General Practitioners, Ministers of Religion, National Assistance Board Officers, Voluntary Organisations, friends and relatives. A number of these old people, through the encouragement of the Welfare Officers, are now attending Old People's Clubs, have the service or visits from voluntary organisations and are leading much fuller and more interesting lives than when they first came to the attention of the department. Usually, at the first visit, old folk are unwilling to accept facilities offered by the department, but most complain of loneliness and are pleased when the Welfare Officer suggests he might make a further friendly call. Through further visits, the confidence of the old or handicapped person is usually gained, and services such as "Meals on Wheels", Domestic Help, Chiropody or introduction to Clubs are eventually accepted and appreciated.

#### Care and Protection of Property.

This authority's responsibility, as defined by Section 48 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, is one which has the least publicity, but nevertheless continues to place heavy responsibilities and problems on the department.

Section 48 states, inter alia, that - "where a person is either admitted to hospital as a patient, or is provided with accommodation under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and it appears to the Council that there is a danger of loss of, or damage to, any moveable property, by reason of his inability to deal with the matter, and no other suitable arrangements are being made, it is the duty of the Council to take reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate the loss or damage.



During 1960 cash, bank books etc., to the approximate value of £1,000 were handled by the department. This was in addition to the securing of premises and other incidental tasks with which we were called upon to deal.

Apart from the responsibilities placed on the staff when handling money and valuables, the problems of disposal involves a substantial amount of administrative time both in legal consultations and in the investigating of enquiries regarding relatives etc. In many cases the Treasury Solicitor was consulted and his instructions for disposal requested.

#### Register of Aged Persons to be Visited Regularly.

The following table shows additions to and from the Register for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

Number of cases on register on 31.12.59	...	232
Number of new cases on register during the year	...	<u>99</u>
TOTAL	...	<u>331</u>
Less deaths and transfers to other areas	...	51
Total on register for 31.12.60	...	280

This total represents 93 Males and 187 Females.

#### Registration of Aged Persons and/or Disabled Persons Homes.

A register of Homes for the Aged or Disabled Persons is maintained by the Department, and no person may carry on such a Home without being registered.

My Lay Administrative Officer and myself are authorised to inspect these Homes on behalf of this Authority.

No new applications for registration were received during the year and the following Homes remain on the register:-

Nazareth House, Bishopston  
Glynn Vivian Home of Rest for the Blind,  
Caswell  
Bloomfield Eventide Home  
"Lansdown", Langland

#### Compulsory Removal of Persons to Part III Accommodation.

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948 provides that, where a Medical Officer of Health certified that a person is suffering from a grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions and is unable to devote to himself, and is not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention, the Council may apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order to remove the person to a suitable hospital or other place and be maintained there.

It is only in those cases where other suitable steps cannot be taken, or have failed, that application for a Court Order is made. It is pleasing to note that, during 1960, it was not necessary to take action under Section 47.

### Burials and Cremations.

During the year, 8 burials/cremations have been carried out in accordance with the provisions of Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, at a cost of £139. 12. 3d. The sum of £53. 4. 9d. representing approximately 40% of the expenditure has been recovered.

Persons dying in their own home	...	2
Persons dying in Part III Accommodation	...	5
Persons found dead in other circumstances	...	<u>1</u>
		<u>8</u>

### Voluntary Organisations.

The teamwork which, in the past, has been the feature of the relationship between this Authority and the voluntary organisations has been further strengthened by another year of hard work and collaboration.

I feel that the town is singularly blessed in having this perfect relationship with the statutory services so admirably supplemented by the voluntary organisations. A perfect example of the team work I have referred to is shown in the relationship between the Swansea Old People's Welfare Committee and this Authority. This Committee was formed in 1954 with the help of the Swansea County Borough Council and, since its establishment, two members of the Health Committee, the Lay Administrative Officer, two other members of my staff and myself have served on the Committee.

There are many clubs for the aged established in Swansea, each of which receives a grant of £7. 10s. 0d. from the Council who are empowered to do so by Section 31 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. The W.V.S. who run that all important service known as the "Meals on Wheels" receives an annual grant also from the Authority which amounted to £70 this year.

These clubs give the elderly the facilities for companionship, thus alleviating their loneliness, which, together with inactivity, are the greatest problems of the elderly.

The services administered by voluntary organisations vary in form and extent, and brief details are as follows:-

<u>Service.</u>	<u>Responsible Organisation.</u>
Adoption of Homes for the Aged.	Round Table. Friends of Mount Pleasant Hospital. Rotary.
Chiropody Service Firewood Service Blanket Lending Service Visiting Service Laundry Service Escort of patients to Hospital Out-patients' Departments	Swansea Old People's Welfare Committee
Clothing for the needy. Meals on Wheels Service. Darby and Joan Clubs.	Women's Voluntary Service.

## Welfare Services for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Swansea County Borough Council, in exercising their powers under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act 1948, have inaugurated a scheme for promoting the welfare of persons who are deaf and dumb and who reside in their administrative area.

The Council, taking advantages of the provisions of the Scheme, employ as their Agent the Swansea and District Deaf and Dumb Mission. Close collaboration is maintained between the Mission and the Department, and the arrangements have proved most practicable and satisfactory.

In a report on the activities of the Mission, received from Mr. Walter Robinson, the Superintendent, he says:-

" ... the known number of deaf persons in the Borough remains at 111, four of these being over the age of 65 years, and the majority are regular members of the Mission, and for those who are unable to come through sickness or any other reason regular visits are made to them in hospitals or homes so that they may know the news of their friends and be assisted in various ways.

The Mission is open daily, except Fridays, for anyone who wishes to attend and the Superintendent is always at hand to give advice or fill up the forms of importance for them. Naturally the social facilities are greatly appreciated, and, during the past months, new and bright furnishings have taken the place of the older furniture and curtains. New heating has been installed and this adds to the comfort of all who attend.

It is planned to rebuild the pavilion in the field at Caswell and to make the field look better. When this is completed not only will the deaf be able to go there every other Saturday during the Summer months, but we are hoping some of the families may be able to spend week-ends there for a complete change.

During the Winter months the men are competing with hearing teams in the Swansea Church Snooker League, and soon inter-Mission games will be in progress.

TABLE I.

Analysis of Register as at 31st December, 1960.

	DEAF			HARD OF HEARING			TOTAL		
	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL
0-5 ...	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
5-16 ...	4	5	9	1	3	4	5	8	13
16-21 ...	9	7	16	-	-	-	9	7	16
21-40 ...	19	16	35	-	-	-	19	16	35
40-50 ...	16	14	30	-	1	1	16	15	31
50-60 ...	13	13	26	-	-	-	13	13	26
65 and over	2	2	4	2	-	2	4	2	6
	63	57	120	5	4	9	68	61	129



TABLE II.

Number Employed.

DEAF		HARD OF HEARING		TOTAL	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
57	49	2	1	59	50
				109	

Children at School.

Special Schools for the Deaf	...	9
Special Schools for Partially Deaf	...	4
Ordinary Schools	...	-
Institutions	...	2
		<u>15</u>

Welfare Services - Physically Handicapped.

During the year 818 domiciliary visits have been made to handioapped persons by the welfare officer, an increase of 703 visits on 1959, due largely to the fact that an additional Welfare Officer commenced duties on January 11th.

Arising from these visits, many needs have been brought to notice and much practical help given to the severely disabled.

The following departmental equipment has been issued on loan - Oxford Lifting Hoists, Dunlopillo Mattresses, Commodes, Lifting Poles, Wheel Chairs, and Walking Aids.

In addition and, through the liaison existing with the Welsh Board of Health, Appliances Section, it has been possible to help handicapped persons to obtain the under-mentioned equipment:-

Invalid cars and tricycles;  
Garages, sites and approaches;  
Wheel chairs.

A considerable amount of adaptation work to homes was commenced during this year, the cost of which totalled over £472 and, in addition, advice was given to several cases when reconstruction or repairs were effected which did not involve any expense to the Authority.

Handioapped persons were provided with garage sites for storage of invalid cars; handrails to assist them to move about their homes and to negotiate difficult approaches to their houses. In one particular case, a handrail was provided to help one old lady to obtain access to the domestic water supply which was located in the garden and could only be reached by climbing several awkward steps.

There is no doubt that the provision of these adaptations has been of great benefit to the handicapped, giving much comfort and enjoyment of a fuller life to those who might otherwise be denied the opportunities of getting about to meet other people.

This activity has not passed unnoticed by physically handioapped persons and other interested persons and will, I anticipate, result in an increase in future demands.

Employment and Training. In conjunction with the Ministry of Labour and National Service, remunerative employment has been obtained for 7 disabled persons.

TABLE III.

GENERAL CLASSES - ANALYSIS OF DISABILITIES.

The 105 persons shown in Table III have been analysed into the various categories of disabilities. These categories are as used by the Ministry of Labour in connection with the Disabled Persons Employment Act, 1944, and recommended for use by Local Authorities under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Code	General Classes	Male	Female	TOTAL
A/E	Amputation	12	3	15
F	Arthritis and Rheumatism	6	13	19
G	Congenital malformations and deformities	4	-	4
H/L	Diseases of the digestive and genito urinary, heart, circulatory and respiratory systems	4	1	5
Q/T	Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis, trunk, limbs, spine	15	4	19
V	Organic nervous diseases, epilepsy, poliomyelitis, disseminated sclerosis etc.	26	13	39
U/W	Neurosis, psychoses other than in V above	-	1	1
X or Y	Tuberculosis, respiratory and non respiratory	2	-	2
Z	Diseases and injuries not specified	1	-	1
	TOTAL ...	70	35	105

TABLE IV.

47 new registrations during 1960 - Analysis of  
Disabilities.

Disability	No. of Persons
Amputation ...	6
Arthritis ...	14
Disseminated Sclerosis ...	4
Epilepsy ...	2
Poliomyelitis ...	4
Paraplegia ...	6
Spastic ...	7
Other ...	4

TABLE V.

Analysis of the Groups H/L, Q/T and V, into the  
various disabilities registered (sub totals as per  
Table III).

	Male	Female	Total
H/L			
Group A	-	-	-
" B	1	-	1
" C	-	1	1
" D	2	1	3
" E	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	3	2	5

	Male	Female	Total
Q/T			
Group A	1	1	2
" B	5	1	6
" C	2	-	2
" D	7	2	9
" E	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	15	4	19

	Male	Female	Total
V			
Group A	1	2	3
" B	12	2	14
" C	6	2	8
" D	8	6	14
" E	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	27	12	39



## WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

The year 1960 was one of progress and activity in the section of the Department dealing with the welfare of the blind, and the following report illustrates the type of services provided in helping blind persons to lead as normal a life as possible.

During the year the department has enjoyed the services of three staff members qualified to work with the blind, which is a better staffing position than has been the case for many years, and has enabled the blind people of Swansea to have the services provided for in our approved Scheme for the Blind.

Routine visiting of blind persons by Health Visitors has thus now been discontinued, - their work now being undertaken by home teachers of the blind caring for all types of registered blind persons, whether requiring teaching rehabilitation, general social welfare, or friendly visiting.

2,886 home visits were made, 266 of which there was no reply, and 124 visits arranged for examination by our Ophthalmic Surgeon, in addition to accompanying blind persons to and from Hearing Aid Clinics, Hospitals, Opticians, Ministry of Labour and the Juvenile Court.

The improvement in staffing and services was commended by the Welsh Board of Health, though ideally one additional home teacher could be employed with benefit.

A scheme long cherished by members of the Council saw fruition during the year. This was the opening of the new Workshops on the 1st February 1960, at Morriston. Prior to this, the Workshops had been run by a voluntary organisation known as the Swansea and South Wales Institution for the Blind. On the 31st January, the voluntary institution ceased, and a new trust, known as the Swansea and South Wales Workshops for the Blind, took over on 1st February 1960, the Trustees being the Swansea Corporation.

Most of the charitable functions, previously undertaken by the Swansea and South Wales Institution for the Blind, are now carried out by a new organisation, named the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind. There is a very close liaison existing between this organisation and our own department, and the Friends of the Blind provide grants for extra amenities and pay for services which cannot be undertaken from Statutory Funds. I should like to place on record the most valuable contribution that this Society is making towards the welfare of blind people in this locality.

Also during the year, it was decided to rejoin the Wales and Monmouthshire Regional Council for the Blind. The local authority has five representatives on the Council.

Another step of importance was the participation from 1st April 1960 in the National Placement Service for the Blind of the Royal National Institute for the Blind. This service aims at placing blind persons in open industry though, unfortunately, none were placed during 1960, although several blind persons were considered without success.

Some details of the work done and numbers and types of registered blind persons in our care are:-

### Home Instruction in Braille, Moon, Music and Deaf/Blind Manual.

Braille pupils numbered 7, Moon 10, Music 2, and one lady learnt the manual alphabet for the deaf/blind. Some of these pupils have proved very quick and able. One man discovered, to his joy, that a book he longed to read, out of print, was obtainable in Braille. Of the Braille and Moon pupils 5 became members of the Royal National Library for the Blind, making in all a total of 28 blind readers.

Talking Books. These were applied for on behalf of eight blind persons, but only two received books during the year, as the waiting list is a long one.

Grants were provided in needy cases, through application of my officers either to the National Assistance Board or to the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind.

Chiropody. This much appreciated service is provided at Earlsmoor, as in previous years, free of charge to blind persons able to attend, a conveyance being provided where necessary. An average of seven persons attend each weekly session.

Apparatus for the Blind. This has been provided in ever increasing quantities as the Home Teachers inform blind people of what is helpful. The items are in the main paid for by the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind, and include clocks, watches, self-threading needles, folding and plain white sticks, writing frames, and other articles.

Examinations by Ophthalmic Surgeon. The number of examinations carried out by the Ophthalmic Surgeon for registration was 116. Cases for this purpose are referred to the Department by the family doctors, health visitors, welfare officers, officers of the National Assistance Board and the hospitals.

Organisations. The help received from the National Assistance Board, Ministry of Labour, Royal National Institute for the Blind, National Library for the Blind, Swansea and District Friends of the Blind, British Red Cross and Women's Voluntary Society assist the Department greatly in their welfare work for the blind.

Nalgo Exhibition. The Blind Welfare Section had a corner in this successful and well attended exhibition held at the Guildhall and attracted a large number of people. The aspects stressed were the education and general welfare of the blind, with demonstrations by Mr. A.R. Lloyd, our blind Home Teacher.



### Home Visiting.

As mentioned earlier, this is now done by the qualified staff. Their duties are many and varied, including:-

- (1) Discovery of blind persons and ascertainment of their needs.
- (2) The visitation of blind persons in their homes or elsewhere within the area of the County Borough.
- (3) Teaching them whenever practicable to read embossed literature.
- (4) Instructing them in simple pastime occupations in their homes or elsewhere, and in methods of overcoming the effects of their disabilities.
- (5) Generally assisting in promoting their welfare.
- (6) Advising blind persons of all available social services.
- (7) Paying particular attention to those blind persons who are also suffering from some other form of handicap.
- (8) Organising social centres and classes.

### Training.

One registered blind man commenced training at the new Workshops for the Blind as a brushmaker, one in London as a physiotherapist, one as a piano tuner, and one partially sighted man continued as a trainee brushmaker. In addition, a registered blind youth commenced a period at Heathersett, a training centre for blind adolescents.

### Blind Homeworker.

Our first homeworker in our approved Homeworkers Scheme for the Blind commenced as a Braille copyist in November.

### Social Activities.

The success of the Toronto Place Social Centre continues, and arrangements are in hand for similar centres in other parts of the town. During the first half of the year, social meetings were held at Morryston Workshops, due to a fire at Toronto Place. At both Morryston, and later at Toronto Place, regular programmes have been arranged. Two outings, one to Ross on Wye in July, and a half day tour of the Black Mountains in September were arranged from the Social Centre, and the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind gave their first day's outing for the whole of Swansea's blind population in June to Tenby. Later an enjoyable Christmas Party was held at Toronto Place. All these activities are much enjoyed.

Christmas Gifts of £1. 0. 0d. each were given to our unemployed blind persons by the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind, 313 of these gifts being disbursed by the Home Teachers.

Holidays were again provided for 6 blind persons at the Glynn Vivian Home of Rest for the Blind at Caswell, and for one blind person at The Rest for the Blind, Southerndown; railway fares were paid by the Health Committee for 8 blind persons to visit relatives, so as to enable them to have a holiday, which otherwise they could not have afforded.

Wireless Sets for the Blind. These important and helpful amenities, supplied free of charge by the Wireless for the Blind Fund, were distributed by the Blind Welfare Section. Repairs of older sets, arranged by the Department, were paid for by the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind, as were any necessary batteries. Rediffusion was also arranged at a reduced rate for those who required it, in conjunction with the Wireless for the Blind Fund. Wireless licences are provided free of charge for any registered blind person, not in an institution.



BLIND PERSONS.

Registration.

The number of persons newly registered as blind during 1960, in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948, numbered 56, 4 people left the district, 3 entered the district, and there were 67 deaths, leaving the total number on the blind register on 31st December, 1960, as 367.

Table I illustrates the age periods of the registered blind persons and Table II illustrates the age at onset of blindness.

Table I.

	0	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 & over	Un-known	TOTAL
M	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	7	14	13	13	21	41	25	11	6	-	159
F	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	7	15	13	10	22	68	32	27	7	-	208
TOTAL	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	3	6	14	29	26	23	43	109	57	38	13	-	367

Table II.

	0	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 & over	Un-known	TOTAL
M	11	1	-	-	-	12	2	5	11	10	11	15	12	13	36	16	2	2	-	159
F	18	-	2	1	-	6	2	2	8	9	12	21	18	25	54	22	7	1	-	208
TOTAL	29	1	2	1	-	18	4	7	19	19	23	36	30	38	90	38	9	3	-	367

It will thus be seen that the majority of blind people on the register are aged 65 and over, which is the case throughout the British Isles. However, in Swansea many of these are very active. One lady, aged 70, has learnt Braille Music Notation, and a gentleman of 79 Moon reading; another lady of 90 walks regularly from Sketty to Swansea, one aged 96 makes tea for her relatives; a gentleman of 84 entertains his fellows at the Social Centres by singing; and many are most cheerful in their ways, inspiring those who know them.

Table III.

	40-49		50-64		65-69		70 & over		TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Cataract			1	1	1	4	3	10	5	15	20
Cataract and other causes							5	9	5	9	14
Macula Degeneration			1				4	3	5	3	8
Glaucoma								2		2	2
Diabetic Retinopathy		1				2		1		4	4
Other Causes	2	1	1	1				3	3	5	8
TOTAL	2	2	3	2	1	6	12	28	18	38	56

Table III illustrates the ages of newly registered blind persons in the Borough and the causes of blindness. It will be noticed that cataract and cataract with other complications were the cause of over half the cases of blindness.

An analysis of the education, training and employment of the blind population is given in Tables IV and V.

TABLE IV.

Summary of the occupation of Blind Persons as at 31.12.60.

	Males	Females	TOTAL
<u>Children:-</u>			
aged 5 - 15 years - <u>Educable</u>			
Attending Special School for the Blind	2	1	3
<u>Ineducable</u>			
At home or elsewhere	1	1	2
aged 2 - 4 years - <u>Ineducable</u>			
At home or elsewhere	-	1	1
TOTAL	3	3	6
<u>Adults aged 16 years and upwards:-</u>			
At school (16 - 20 years)	1	-	1
Undergoing training	3	-	3
Employed in Workshops for the Blind	15	4	19
Home Workers Scheme for the Blind	-	1	1
Employed in open employment	11	-	11
Unemployed but capable and available for work:			
Subject to being trained	4	1	5
Without training	2	-	2
Not available for work, aged 16 - 59	2	25	27
" " " " " 60 - 64	-	2	2
Not capable of work, aged 16 - 59	7	8	15
" " " " " 60 - 64	10	8	18
Not employed, aged 65 and over	101	156	257
TOTAL	156	205	361
GRAND TOTAL	159	208	367
Number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 (included in above total)	35	6	41

TABLE V.

Analysis of the Occupations of Employed Blind Persons shown in Table IV.

	Within Workshops for the Blind	In approved Home Workers Scheme	Others not pastime workers	TOTAL
Basket Workers	6	-	-	6
Mattress Makers	2	-	-	2
Braille Copyists	-	1	-	1
Brush Makers	4	-	-	4
Factory Operatives	-	-	4	4
Home Teachers	-	-	2	2
Legal Profession	-	-	1	1
Machine Knitters	1	-	-	1
Massage and Physiotherapy	-	-	2	2
Mat Makers	2	-	-	2
Office Executives	-	-	1	1
Piano Tuners	1	-	-	1
Porters, Packers and Cleaners	-	-	1	1
Flower Makers	3	-	-	3
TOTAL	19	1	11	31



Registration of Partially Sighted Persons.

Table 1 - Total Number on Register - Age Groups and Sex.

	Males	Females	TOTAL
Aged 5 - 15 years	-	4	4
" 16 - 20 "	-	2	2
" 21 - 49 "	5	1	6
" 50 - 64 "	6	10	16
" 65 and over	22	45	67
TOTAL	33	62	95

Table 2 - Cases newly registered (excluding re-certifications and transfers from Other Areas.

Age at Date of Registration.

	Males	Females	TOTAL
Aged 5 - 15 years	-	1	1
" 16 - 20 "	-	-	-
" 21 - 49 "	2	1	2
" 50 - 64 "	1	1	2
" 65 and over	4	6	10
TOTAL	7	8	15

Table 3 - Removals from Register during the Year for Reasons set out below.

(a) On Admission to Blind Register.			
	Males	Females	TOTAL
Aged 21 - 49 years	-	1	1
" 50 - 64 "	-	1	1
" 65 and over	3	2	5
TOTAL	3	4	7

(b) On Decertification due to Improved Visual Acuity.

	Males	Females	TOTAL
Aged 65 and over	1	2	3
TOTAL	1	2	3

Table 4 (i) - Class A - Persons near and Prospectively  
Blind (age 16 and over)

	Males	Females	TOTAL
<u>Employed:-</u>			
Aged 16 - 20 years	-	-	-
" 21 - 49 "	2	1	3
<u>Unemployed:-</u>			
Undergoing training:-			
Aged 50 - 64 years	1	-	1
Available for and capable of training or work:-			
Aged 21 - 49 years	2	-	2
Not available for or not capable of work:-			
Aged 50 - 64 years	2	5	7
" 65 and over	15	36	51
<b>TOTAL.</b>	22	42	64

Table 4 (ii) - Class B - Persons mainly Industrially  
Handicapped (aged 16 and over)

	Males	Females	TOTAL
<u>Employed:-</u>			
Aged 16 - 20 years	-	2	2
" 21 - 49 "	1	-	1
" 50 - 64 "	1	-	1
" 65 and over	-	-	-
Available for and capable of training or work			
Aged 50 - 64 years	2	-	2
Not available for work:-			
Aged 50 - 64 years	-	2	2
" 65 and over	7	9	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	11	13	24

Table 4 (iii) - Class C - Persons requiring Observation  
only (Age 16 and over).

	Males	Females	TOTAL
Aged 16 - 20 years	-	-	-
" 21 - 49 "	-	-	-
" 50 - 64 "	-	3	3
" 65 and over	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	3	3

Table 4 (iv) - Class D - Children age 5 and under  
16 years.

	Males	Females	TOTAL
<u>Educable:-</u>			
Attending Special Schools	-	2	2
" Other Schools	-	1	1
Not at school	-	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	4	4

Table 5 - Persons registered under the Disabled  
Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

	Males	Females	TOTAL
Number of persons registered under The Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944	5	2	7

Statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

(Kindly supplied by the Secretary of the Glentawe Hospital Management Committee)

	Swansea Hospital (including Annexes)	Morriston Hospital	Hill House Hospital	Stouthall Hospital	Fairwood Maternity Hospital	Mount Pleasant Hospital	New Hospital, Singleton Park, Swansea.
<b>BEDS</b>							
Complement on 31.12.60	412	501	120	33	16	252	
Average daily number of beds available	385.33	452.94	115.02	33.09	16.05	210.72	
<b>IN-PATIENTS</b>							
No. in hospital on 31.12.59	250	318	52	7	12	174	
No. admitted during the year	7649	8289	1624	518	488	2039	
No. discharged and died	7635	8270	1617	519	490	2040	
No. remaining in hospital on 31.12.60.	264	337	59	6	10	173	
Average number resident daily throughout the year	314.09	379.75	66.56	24.08	11.74	180.59	
No. of patients awaiting admission on 31.12.60	722	681	-	-	-	53	
No. of births during the year:-							
a) Live		1018	-	-	375	1027	
b) Still		33	-	-	2	38	
<b>OUT-PATIENTS</b>							
No. of new out-patients	8702	10214	-	-	-	2058	7069
Total out-patient attendances	34462	40451	-	-	-	8469	25739
Total attendances in the Casualty Department	30534	9225	-	-	-	-	

**NURSING HOMES.**

In February the Mirador Nursing Home, which has been registered under the provisions of the Public Health Act 1936, was taken over by the adjoining Nursing Home, Sancta Maria, and will operate as one unit, so that, at the end of the year, 3 Homes were registered under the Public Health Act, 1936, with a total of 32 beds, 13 of which are maternity beds.



# HOUSING

## INSPECTIONS.

Total No. of houses inspected and recorded	7230
Total No. of re-inspections of recorded houses	7441
Premises other than houses inspected for nuisances	695
Owners or contractors interviewed	1512
Applications for Corporation Houses	274
Seamen's Lodging Houses - Day	1
Common Lodging Houses - Day	14
Houses let in lodgings	43
Overcrowding	12
Housing Repairs & Rents Act - Mortgage Applications	83
" " " " " - Improvement Grants	410
Local Land Charges Registry - Enquiries	1855
Rent Act, 1957	186

## NUISANCES ABATED - HOUSES

Walls repaired	93
Outside plastering repaired	93
Inside " "	143
Damp-proof courses inserted	4
Floors renewed or repaired	68
Floors ventilated	1
Roofs renewed or repaired	162
Chutes, downpipes or gutters renewed or repaired	170
Chimneys repaired	51
Ceilings repaired	96
Doors and frames repaired	57
Lighting and ventilation of rooms improved	2
Window sashes or frames renewed or repaired	98
Window cords renewed	88
Staircases repaired	15
Grates or ovens repaired or renewed	44
Boilers provided or repaired	1
Outbuildings repaired	19
Obstructive outbuildings demolished	4
Walls or ceilings cleansed and redecorated	8
Rooms treated for vermin	16
Overcrowding abated	12
Yard paving relaid or repaired	38
Nuisances from animals abated	12
Accumulations removed	46
Ashbins provided	11
Water supply provided	1
Water taps or pipes repaired	5
Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances	70

## NOTICES

Type	Served	Complied
Informal	590	351
Statutory	199	157
Total ...	789	508

## DRAINAGE.

### Public Health Inspeotors.

#### INSPECTIONS.

Sewers	107
Drains	704
Public Urinals	77
Cesspools	76

#### NUISANCES ABATED.

#### DRAINAGE.

Drains tested - Smoke	8
" " - Chemicals	447
New drains constructed	98
Drains relaid	53
Drains repaired	147
Drains cleansed	138
Inspecting or intercepting chambers provided or repaired	37
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	34
Gullies fixed	55
Troughs provided	2
Troughs trapped or waste pipes repaired	10
Lavatory basins trapped or waste pipes repaired	17

#### WATER CLOSETS.

Water closets reconstructed	57
Additional water closets provided	64
Lighting and ventilation improved	11
New pans and traps fixed	46
Water closets cleansed	31
Flushing apparatus provided	32
" " repaired	47
Miscellaneous repairs	45

#### CESSPOOLS.

Constructed	2
Abolished and house connected to sewer	47
Emptied	13

#### EARTH OR PAIL CLOSETS.

Abolished	31
-----------	----

In July, 1959, a comprehensive survey of the whole of the County Borough of Swansea was carried out in connection with the number of properties not connected to the public sewer.

The survey disclosed that 1,467 properties had not been provided with a public sewer connection. This matter was pursued very closely with the Borough Engineer and as a result the figure was reduced to 704 properties where the public sewer was available.

A concerted effort was made to connect these properties to the available sewer, and as a result 188 properties were connected up to the 31st December, 1960.

After consultations between this Department and the Borough Engineer's Department, a scheme whereby sewer extensions over the prescribed 100', as laid down in the Public Health Act, was introduced by the Borough Engineer on payment of £15 per house for this extension. This scheme has proved most satisfactory, and up to the 31st December, 1960, 385 properties were connected by these extensions of the sewer.

Schemes have now been prepared in connection with sixteen extensions of the sewer, which will commence during the financial year commencing April, 1961. We anticipate that by 1962/63 most of the properties will be connected to a public sewer, with the exception of those where the sewer could not be extended.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.  
Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.  
Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

The following tables show a comparison in relation to Registered Distributors and Dairies and Licenced Dealers under the above Regulations, for the years, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1. No. of Dairymen	54	55	55	57	54
2. No. of Farmers	16	17	17	17	16
3. No. of Shopkeepers	115	120	124	181	192
	185	192	196	255	262

As the Borough is part of a "Specified Area" under the Act, only designated milk is being retailed, but special dispensation was granted by the Minister, as per Section 39 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, to allow one farmer to supply milk in his own area.

Registered Dairies

There are 54 registered dairies in the Borough and 192 milk-shops. Regular inspections are made of these to maintain a high standard.

Farmer dealers are still controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Visits

	1957	1958	1959	1960
1. No. of Visits made to dairies and milk-shops and interviews with purveyors.	557	543	560	545
2. No of informal notices and verbal intimation given	24	19	16	18
3. No complied with	24	19	16	18
4. No. in course of complying	-	-	-	-

Processing Establishments

	1957	1958	1959	1960
1. No. of Licenced Pasteurising Establishments	10	8	8	7
2. No. of Licenced Sterilising Establishments	1	1	1	1



### Processing Establishments (Contd.)

The licencing for this type of premises is made annually and regular inspections are made of the premises, plant and records.

Samples are regularly taken of milk from all processing establishments and of designated raw milks and a comparison over three years is appended.

### Comparison of Milk Samples for the Years 1958, 1959 and 1960

	1958	1959	1960
No. of Pasteurised Milk Samples	236	224	208
No. of T.T. (Past.) " "	176	156	136
No. of Tub. Tested " "	42	22	12
No. of T.T. (Farm Bottled) "	7	10	10
No. of Sterilised Milk Samples	73	69	72
	534	481	438

### Results of Tests of Formal Sampling of Designated Milks.

	No. of Smls. Taken			Satisfactory			Unsatisfactory		
	M.B.	Phos.	Turb.	M.B.	Phos.	Turb.	M.B.	Phos.	Turb.
Pasteurised	208	208	-	-	207	-	-	1	-
Sterilised	-	-	72	-	-	72	-	-	-
T.T. (Past.)	136	136	-	-	132	-	-	4	-
Tuberculin Tested	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T.T. (Farm Bottled)	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	366	344	72	-	339	72	-	5	-

The Regulations provide for the following tests to be carried out on Designated Milks:-

Pasteurised Milk	-	Phosphatase & Methylene Blue Tests
T.T. (Pasteurised)	-	" " " " "
Tuberculin Tested	-	Methylene Blue
Sterilised Milk	-	Turbidity Test

### Observations

It will be noted that the standard of milk which is being retailed in the Borough continues to be very high and reflects great credit upon those engaged in the trade. Samples from supplies of school milk were 17, and all proved satisfactory.

### Conclusion

In addition to the samples already mentioned, samples were taken for testing for the presence of tuberculosis and brucella abortus.

There were 74 samples taken and all proved negative.

INSPECTIONS.

Dairies and milkshops	120
Cowsheds	2
Milk purveyors	653
Ice-cream premises and barrows	450
Restaurants and food preparing places	994
Butchers	791
Wholesale meat shops and stores	216
Butchers food preparing places	391
Other registered food premises	195
Fishmongers, wholesale and retail	109
Butter or margarine factories	9
Wholesale margarine dealers	5
Markets	379
Food stalls	2162
Hospitals and institutions re food	15
Provision shops and stores	995
Greengrocers and fishmongers	230
Food vehicles	343
Railway Stations re food	38
Fried fish shops	118
Slaughterhouses	1321
Knackers yards	10
Offensive trades	117
Complaints re food	192

ICE-CREAM PREMISES - NUISANCES ABATED.

Applications refused	1
Washing-up sink provided	9
Premises improved	34
Limewashing or cleansing carried out	12
Ashbins provided	25
Other repairs	32

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS - NUISANCES ABATED.

Milk samples obtained, Bacteriological	426
--	-----

FOOD VEHICLES - NUISANCES ABATED.

Warnings regarding general cleanliness of vehicle, person or coverings	8
---	---

FOOD SHOPS, KITCHENS, ETC. - NUISANCES ABATED.

Communicating water closets abolished	3
Inside drain inlets abolished	1
Washing-up sinks fixed	25
Accumulations removed	12
Cleanliness improved	15
Storage arrangements improved	20
Lighting or ventilation improved	5
Ashbins provided	29
Water supply provided	4
Other repairs	41
Old premises demolished or converted	12
New premises constructed	15
Impervious floors and yards laid	39
Floors and yards repaired	26
Walls repaired	25
Roofs, chutes and downpipes repaired	8
Drains relaid or repaired	14
New drains laid	20
New gully traps fixed	20
Water closet accommodation provided or improved	2
Washing facilities provided and improved	23
Other sources of contamination removed	4

FOOD FISH SHOPS - NUISANCES ABATED.

New ranges fitted	8
Washing-up sink provided	12
Lighting and ventilation improved	10
Cleansing carried out	5
Storage accommodation provided or improved	3
Drainage improved	7
Ashbins provided	17
Accumulations removed	1
Other repairs	2

OFFENSIVE TRADES - NUISANCES ABATED.

Accumulations removed	11
Cleanliness improved	7

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 - Samples taken.

Milks	313
Solids	175

FOOD AND DRUGS RESULTS.

Satisfactory	480
Unsatisfactory	49

PHOSPHATASE TEST (MILK).

Satisfactory	305
Unsatisfactory	5

METHYLENE BLUE TEST.

Satisfactory	310
Unsatisfactory	3

T. B. SAMPLES.

Negative	67
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TURBIDITY TEST.

Satisfactory	54
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WATER RESULTS.

Water supplies inspected	220
Water courses inspected	24

WATER SAMPLES.

Bacteriological water samples taken	305
Satisfactory	202
Unsatisfactory	61
Chemical water samples taken	40
Satisfactory	39



FACTORIES.

INSPECTIONS.

Non-Mechanical factories - Bakehouses	105
Bootmakers	4
Dressmakers and Milliners	15
Laundries	1
Tailors	8
Miscellaneous	406
Mechanical factories - Bakehouses	129
Bootmakers	35
Dressmakers and Milliners	10
Laundries	2
Tailors	3
Miscellaneous	1132
Workplaces other than offices	2
Provision of temporary water closets for building sites	77

NUISANCES ABATED.

	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>
Want of cleanliness	103	94
Sanitary conveniences - Insufficient	10	11
Unsuitable or defective	46	36
Other offences	9	7

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSPECTIONS.

Schools	48
Swimming baths	41
Tips	128
Accumulations	242
Back lanes	88
Rat infestation	326
Smoke or grit observations	936
Farms	46
Visits not classified	81

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT.

Visits	58
--------	----

PLANS EXAMINED.

Satisfactory	1067
Unsatisfactory	135

COMPLAINTS TO:-

Water Engineer	78
Borough Engineer	98

GASSINGS, SPRAYINGS, ETC.

Rooms disinfected	314
Rooms sprayed	351

RODENT CONTROL.

No. of visits	5944
Baits laid	59657

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Visits and re-visits	561
Stools taken	322
P.N. Swabs	10
Urines taken	10

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS.

INSPECTIONS.

Tents, vans, sheds or similar structures	426
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NUISANCES ABATED.

Removed	2
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AMUSEMENT HOUSES.

INSPECTIONS.

Amusement places inspected	99
Public Houses	322

NUISANCES ABATED.

Water closets repaired	4
Ventilation improved	3
Cleanliness improved	18
Other repairs	22

SLUM CLEARANCE.

Since the Slum Clearance Programme in the County Borough of Swansea was re-commenced in March, 1956, the number of properties dealt with by Clearance Orders and Compulsory Purchase Orders which have been confirmed is 611.

There are 171 properties in Clearance Areas which have not yet been confirmed.

11 properties have been dealt with by Unfitness Orders and there are also 53 properties which are in process of being dealt with under an Unfitness Order.

SWANSEA ABATTOIR.

	Description.	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
All Diseases except F.B. and Cysticercosis.	No. Killed	1543	1089	2101	21113	7914		17	3	21
	Whole Carcasses condemned	-	-	6	28	9				
	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	93	1	33	92		16	1	23
F.B. only.	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1	-	-	67		5	0	12
O + F + L.	Livers and Part Livers	-	2909	9	3490	658 )	13	10	3	13
	Heads	-	8	-	-	22 )				
	Lungs	-	394	10	1087	353 )				
	Tripes	-	52	-	-	1 )				
	Intestines	-	52	-	-	1 )				
TOTAL....							15	10	1	13



UN SOUND FOOD SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED.

No. of Containere	Commodity	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
1,917	Meat	2	2	0	17
126	Fish			3	16
2,563	Fruit	2	0	0	15
927	Vegetables		10	1	23
191	Soups		1	0	11
109	Milk		1	0	10
<u>Miscellaneous</u>					
	Bacon	1	2	0	20
	Ham		11	0	7
	Meat		5	3	7
	Rabbits			1	2
	Poultry		3	2	21
	Fresh Fish		4	3	14
	Rice				2
	Cheese		1	3	1
	Potatoes	5	5	0	0
	Carrots	...	3 Cwt. Bags.		
	Vegetables	...	91 Crates.		

PRIVATE ABATTOIR - 338, LLANGYFELACH ROAD, BRYNHYFRYD.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in Whole or in Part.

	Description.	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
All Dis- posed of	No. Killed	420	444	761	12451	3515				
	Whole Carcases condemned	-	-	-	44	1		15	1	23
O to 1 & 1.	Livers and part livers	-	349	307	5448	11 1/5	6	3	0	16
	Heads	-	-	-	39	2				
	Lungs	-	63	14	826	352				
	Tripes	-	-	-	31	-				
	Intestines	-	-	-	27	1				
TOTAL ...							6	18	2	11

### Bacteriological Samples of Water.

During the year, 175 samples of water were taken and the following table indicates that 162 samples were very satisfactory, and that 13 samples were unsatisfactory or below standard.

		<u>No. Taken.</u>	<u>Satis- factory.</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory.</u>
A. Public Supplies	...	155	150	5
B. Springs	...	20	12	8
C. Wells	...	-	-	-
<hr/>				
TOTAL	...	175	162	13

The five unsatisfactory samples from the Public Supplies were taken at points where the water was treated by the Water Department. Corresponding samples were taken at the same time after treatment by the Department, and the resultant tests proved to be satisfactory.

The unsatisfactory samples taken from springs were dealt with by the Department in advising users of the necessary precautions.

Of the 155 samples taken from Public Supplies, the following is a list of the individual sources of supply.

Velindre	3 (Raw water)
Bryngwyn Filter Plant - Inlet Supply (Unchlorinated)	1 ( " " )
" " " - Outlet Supply	1
Usk Reservoir	1 (Raw water)
Cray Reservoir	1 ( " " )
Nantyrllwyd Basin Supply	4
Cockett Supply	2
Townhill	17
Penlan	5
Clase	20
Clyne	32
Newton	6
Cwmndonkin	7
Cray Direct Borough Supply	8
Tir John Supply	22
St. Thomas	7
Morrison Mixed Supply	6
Dan-Yr-Ogof Supply	9
Usk Supply	3 (Raw water)

Regular samples were taken at the various schools within the Borough and in every case were found to be satisfactory.

### Chemical Analysis of Water.

Forty samples were taken for chemical analysis at the undermentioned places:-

Velindre	...	3
Newton	...	3
Usk Reservoir	...	6
Cockett Reservoir	...	2
Penlan	...	1
Clyne	...	2
Morrison Mixed	...	1
Cray Direct	...	8
Cwmndonkin	...	3
Springs	...	1
Clase	...	3
Dan-Yr-Ogof	...	7



#### Residual Chlorine Tests.

These tests were regularly carried out in conjunction with Bacteriological samples and in all cases were highly satisfactory.

Regular tests have been carried out at the Municipal Baths regarding the amount of residual chlorine in the water. It is gratifying to note that the break-point chlorination is still operating very satisfactorily at these Baths.

#### Plumbo-solvent Action.

It is gratifying to report that no plumbo-solvency occurred within the Borough.

#### Number of Dwelling-houses:-

(a)	Direct to houses	-	44,041
(b)	Stand-pipes	-	108 Houses.

#### Swimming Baths.

There are two swimming baths for the use of the general public, also one for the use of schools at Bishop Gore Grammar School, and one situated at Swansea University.

The water for all the above baths is derived from the mains supply.

Each bath is fully equipped for the filtration and chlorination as a continuous flow process, which, therefore, obviates the necessity of frequent changing of the water. Periodic checks have been observed for the break-point chlorination and pH readings in order to maintain a satisfactory sterilisation, alkalinity and acidity standard within the region of 7.5 to 8.

At the Municipal Swimming Baths break-point chlorination was resorted to in order to maintain the free available chlorine between 1.5 and 1.8. The Department has kept close observations on these readings and the method was found to be very satisfactory.

#### Bacteriological Examination.

The waters of the above baths were sampled and reports indicated that the sterilisation carried out was satisfactory.

#### Chemical Examination.

Samples were submitted to the Public Analyst and were found to be very satisfactory.

The Borough Water Engineer and Manager reports as follows on the Borough's Water Undertaking:-

During 1960, the Water Undertaking was mainly concerned with routine works for the supply of water to new houses and the maintenance of existing mains. The year opened with considerable anxiety for the safety of the Cray Trunk Mains at Godre'rgraig. Regular nightly inspection continued until April, but no serious dislocation of supply occurred, though the ground movements caused leaks at three points on the mains on different occasions.

Fine weather during May and June caused concern as to the demands on water reserves, but the very wet weather commencing in July and continuing throughout the remainder of the year enabled the Undertaking to meet the rapid expansion of demand without difficulty.

#### STORAGE:-

The year commenced with all Storage Reservoirs full and this position continued with minor fluctuations until the end of April. Reserves dropped at an average rate of 12 million gallons per day until the 27th July when heavy rainfall reversed the trend. At this time Cray Reservoir was only half full. Fortunately, rainfall at Cray was substantial and the reservoir refilled steadily, overflowing again with the other Storage Reservoirs early in November.

#### RAINFALL:-

1960 was remarkable for the persistent rainfall of the summer and autumn months. During the last six months rainfall exceeded average by 19.90 inches, or 48% at Cray; at the other gathering grounds rainfall similarly exceeded average by a large amount.

#### CONSUMPTION:-

The demand for water increased markedly during the year, primarily on account of the commissioning of the I.V.F. plant by the National Smelting Co., at their Llansamlet Works. The increased demand averaged 16.892 million gallons per day, 14% above the demand for 1959.

Trade consumption at an average of 7.148 million gallons per day was 25% above the 1959 demand and far exceeded consumption in the next highest category Unmetered, where the demand was 6.048 million gallons per day, an increase of 10% over 1959.

Because of pressure difficulties in the Cray Trunk Main it was not possible to use the River Llynfell intake during the year. Attempts to borrow or hire a Civil Defence pump to overcome this problem were unsuccessful and an order was placed for a new booster pump for use at this source in 1961 and following years.

The following table shows the average quantities drawn daily from the various sources and demonstrates how precarious the supply position may become in future years, both the Cray and Lliw sources were drawn upon substantially beyond their safe yield figures:-

SOURCE	AVERAGE DISCHARGE PER DAY 1960 Gallons.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION.	SAFE YIELD OF SOURCE Gallons.	PERCENTAGE OF SAFE YIELD USED 1960.
USK	7,411,000	43.9	8,000,000	92.6
CRAY	6,990,000	41.4	5,650,000	124.8
LLIW	2,491,000	14.7	2,250,000	110.7
TOTAL	16,892,000	100.0	15,900,000	106.24

#### TREATMENT:-

Chemical Treatment of all sources continued throughout the year with only minor alterations of the chemical doses injected.

The Chlorine doses at Nantyrwydd (Cray supply) were maintained between 0.70 p.p.m. and 0.85 p.p.m. according to demand. Ammonia was regulated to one quarter of the chlorine dose.



At Lliw the automatic plant again failed to inject the full dose of chlorine proposed; the actual dose being about 0.7 p.p.m. New equipment was ordered for this plant at the end of the year.

At Bryngwyn it was necessary to discontinue filtration for a period from the 23rd May to the 28th September to accelerate the flow through the plant to ease the excessive demand on reserves at Cray. During this period a double chlorine dose was injected 0.60 p.p.m. at the inlet basin to the plant and 0.40 p.p.m. by the normal chlorination plant.

Throughout the remainder of the year the water was treated with between 12 and 20 p.p.m. of alumina as a coagulation agent, 1.0 p.p.m. chlorine and 8 to 10 p.p.m. of lime; to sterilise the water and eliminate its plumbo-solvent action.

#### TESTING:-

Chemical and Bacteriological testing of treated water samples continued at regular weekly intervals, samples of Raw Water being tested at intervals of up to three months. Raw water samples included several from rivers which might be used as sources for the Undertaking in future development schemes.

Additional samples were taken during the period the Treatment Plant at Bryngwyn was not in full use, all results being satisfactory.

#### NEW WORKS:-

No major new works were initiated during the year. The preliminary stages of the East Side Scheme to improve supplies to that part of the Borough east of the River Tawe were completed and commissioned in September. The Windmill Hill Reservoir did not proceed as foundation problems delayed design.

In October a 14" valve at the junction of the Cray main and the 14" main used to supply the whole eastern area of the Borough collapsed. A replacement was unobtainable for some six months during which time the whole Eastern Area was satisfactorily supplied by the new Carmel Road Pumping Station.

The direct labour force was hard pressed throughout the year to provide the mains required to supply new houses on private and Corporation Housing Sites. These difficulties were made greater as it was necessary to divert one large gang to almost full time work on the Cray Trunk Mains where frequent leaks occurred and where numerous other jobs had been held over for several years. The landslip at Godre'rgraig contributed to the overloading of the labour force programme, not only by work required at the site of the slip, but by work on the installation of automatic valves to shut off the water should the mains be carried away by a catastrophic movement.

These problems of the direct labour force were mainly attributable to the lack of suitable, or any labour willing to be recruited to the Undertaking. Men capable of carrying out the heavy work associated with mainlaying are generally able to obtain work elsewhere at higher wage rates and working conditions far superior to those in this Undertaking. Unless the Waterworks industry is prepared to pay more for its labour, and to improve fringe benefits (transport, canteen facilities, protective clothing, etc.), the time is not far distant when the present standard of service to the public, a standard the public already think inadequate, will seriously deteriorate from lack of personnel.

A number of small contracts were entered into during the year. Apart from one, concerning painting at Bryngwyn, all proved unsatisfactory, for it was found impossible to force the various contractors to complete work within the contract periods stated. Contracts for periods of three or four months extended over twelve, etc. This cannot but add substantially to our supervisory costs and results in unsatisfactory work. There seems little chance of avoiding these difficulties whilst small building firms are inundated with work by private householders.

The total length of new mains brought into use during 1960 was 9 miles 1323 yards ranging from 3" to 27" in diameter. The total length of mains in use at the end of the year was 402 miles 563 yards.



I am indebted to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for the following reports in respect of his Department.

# SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

## EXTENSIONS OF SEWERS AND SURFACE WATER DRAINS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1960.

Dia.	Size of Soil Sewer and Length in Yards								Size of Surface Water Sewer and Length in Yards								Length in Miles
	4"	6"	9"	12"	15"	18"	21"	24"	6"	9"	12"	15"	18"	21"	24"	30"	
On Corporation Housing Sites (By Contract)																	
Pentrechwyth		223	148														
Llwyn Derw		107	242	6					23	188	34		110	135			
Other Sewers by Contract									79	268	174						
Brynfield Road Surface Water									14		13	221	175				
By Direct Labour																	
Carmarthen Road & Pontardulais Road		36	166														
Station Road, Cockett - Culvert																	
Stepney Road, Cockett		262	371														
Pleasant View Terrace	16	36															
999-1009 Carmarthen Road		53															
Pengwern Road, Kynydd Bach		50															
Nos. 2-20 Parkhill Terrace		80															
Nos. 117-135 (odd) Frederick Place			111														
Llwyn Mawr Road - Part		50															
Trewyddfa Road - Part		78															
Gower Road, Nr. Killay Church - Part		134															
Clyne Cottages - Part		99	217														
Dunvant Road, Nos. 190 and 192	22	34															
Carmarthen Road - King's Head Road									39								

} 0.99

} 1.31

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

### House and Trade Refuse.

The arrangements for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse during the year under review are similar to preceding years. All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping.

The quantity of house and trade refuse collected during the year was 71,563 tons.

The quantity of Street Sweepings during the year was 454 tons.

The controlled tips are at Clyne Valley, Mynydd Newydd and Port Tennant.

### Pail Closets and Cesspools.

There are still 833 houses within the Borough without water flushed closets; these have pail closets, which are emptied weekly. The work is carried out at night time by a crew of three men with one mechanical vehicle, which has attachments especially designed for this class of work. The contents are discharged direct into sewers.

In addition to the houses with pail closets there are a number drained to cesspools. During the year 227 houses were dealt with, the frequency of emptying varying from one to fifty times, representing 1,212 single operations. Contents are discharged from the machine direct into the sewers.

During the year 101 houses with pail closets or drained to cesspools were provided with sewerage facilities.

### Street Gullies.

Accumulations of grit and debris were removed from street gullies at intervals of between six and seven weeks. After emptying and cleaning, the gullies are resealed with clean water, the operation being carried out by mechanical vehicles designed for this service.

The number of gully cleansing operations carried out during the year was 54,200.

## TOWN PLANNING.

### Development Control.

During the year 1960/61 there were 1,289 applications for planning permission and 146 applications for consent to display advertisements.

Enforcement action has been authorised in 18 cases of unauthorised development, of which 2 have complied with the Notice. Further action is being taken against the remainder. One Purchase Notice has been served on the Council and confirmed by the Minister.

### Planning Appeals.

There have been 8 appeals to the Minister, against the planning decisions of the Authority, of these 2 were dismissed by the Minister after Public Inquiries, 1 was withdrawn, 2 were allowed, 3 are in abeyance. In addition, there were also 18 appeals under the advertisement regulations of these, 5 were dismissed, 1 was allowed by the Minister and the results of 12 are awaited.

### Housing and other work.

Additional design work has been undertaken on the Birchgrove Housing Estate for 650 dwellings and ancillary uses, Bonymaen Part II for 300 dwellings, Glais for 40 dwellings.



In addition to these Corporation proposals, extensive discussions and negotiations have been undertaken with private developers on their designs for private development, sometimes including multi-storey flats, at Cwmrhydyceirw, Morriston Hostel, Cockett, Killay, Tycoch, Blackpill, West Cross and Waunarlwydd. These schemes alone will eventually yield approximately 2,300 dwellings.

Checks for 570 Improvement Grants and House Purchase mortgages were made on behalf of the Borough Estate Agent and Valuer. Work has also been undertaken on 3,042 searches in the Land Charges Register and 2,742 additional enquiries on behalf of the Town Clerk.

Preliminary design work was also undertaken on the interim proposals for the redevelopment of the old Mumbles Railway lands at Southend and Oystermouth.

#### CENTRAL AREA REDEVELOPMENT WORKS.

##### ROADWORKS.

Completion of extension of Princess Way to end including junction works at Victoria Road and Oystermouth Road.

Belle Vue Way completed.

##### BUILDINGS.

###### Completed

Motor showroom, store and petrol station.

Two warehouse blocks.

Office and Showroom.

Some shops in Dragon Hotel.

Two licensed premises.

###### Under Construction

120 Bedroom Dragon Hotel and shops.

4 storey block of shops and offices.  
(The above will complete the development  
at The Kingsway Circle)

3 storey block of shops and offices.

Arcade containing 30 shop units.

4 storey motor car showroom, car park, salon, etc.

Small block of motor car showroom and offices.

4 storey showroom and warehouse.

Retail Market.

Shops around Retail Market containing 40 bedroom hotels.

##### SLUM CLEARANCE AND

##### REBUILDING

Small demolitions were undertaken in the Dyfatty and Landore districts.

Construction of new houses started at Pentre Treharn Road and other small sites in the Landore Area.

Various demolitions for redevelopment were completed in the town centre, these demolitions included the former Chest Clinic at Grove Place and the Blind Institution temporary buildings.



### Public Conveniences.

The new public convenience at the Market was completed and opened to the public.

Work was started on the convenience at Rotherslade.

The siting of the convenience at Port Tennant near Ysgol Street was carried out.

The approval of the Welsh Office for the permanent convenience to supersede the temporary one at Bracelet Bay was obtained.

Small improvements and painting works have continued during the year as well as considerable repairs caused by wilful damage to various conveniences.

### Industrial Development.

The main activity in building of industrial premises in the Borough has been on the Trading Estate at Fforestfach where three factories have been extended. The total extensions amount to 29,700 sq. ft. These were completed and brought into use during the year under review.

Two entirely new factories were also completed on the Estate, these having a total floor area of 46,600 sq. ft. A further factory is being built and will be completed in the coming year.

The extensions to the National Spelter Works which are estimated to have cost £24m. were completed and are now in full operation. In addition to the new industrial plant amenities for the personnel such as new canteen, washing facilities, etc. have been added which makes the whole project the most up to date in the country.

Extensions by Messrs. Rees & Kirby at their Morryston Works have been commenced. The tenants of houses in the slum properties in Temple Terrace have been rehoused by the Housing Committee and the property was demolished to make way for further extension of the Works, the Town Clerk undertaking the legal procedure to extinguish the rights in the street. This extension has enabled this firm to continue production on this site instead of moving their works out of the Morryston district.

The British Transport Commission are pursuing their proposals to develop their North Dock site as a site for industrial development and plans for erecting several industrial buildings have been dealt with by the Highways Committee. The Borough Engineer has also offered to construct a development road on the old Dock area to assist with this industrial development. The British Road Services, who have an extensive area between the above and Quay Parade have proposals in hand for further extension to meet the needs of the growth of trade in the Swansea District.

Plans are well in hand for industrial development adjoining the Pontardulais Road west of Smiths Crisps factory. To assist this development the Borough Engineer has laid at the land owners expense a sewer from Carmarthen Road to drain the premises that will be built during the coming year.

Plans have also been approved by the Highways Committee for development for small industry on the site of the former Llansamlet Chemical Works and work on this project has commenced.

### Derelict Industrial Sites.

Work on levelling the tips of the former Mynydd Newydd Colliery and the filling of the shafts was completed during the year 1960. Tipping is taking place on the area to the north and in due course the whole will be laid out as playing fields.

The material from these tips that was placed west of Penlan Multilateral School as part of the same contract is settling and as soon as settlement ceases works will be put in hand to form playing fields on this side of the school which will then complete the development.

There is no further progress to report on dealing with the dereliction in the Tawe Valley.

During the year work at the Forest & Worcester Works at Morriston ceased completely. A Contractor has been engaged by the owners to demolish and level the site and work is proceeding. When completely cleared this will form an attractive site for an industrial undertaking there being almost unlimited land available for extensions.

The Landore Playing Fields which are of course on part of the tips of the former Callands and Pentre pits has reached the final stages of laying, so that during the coming year playing pitches, in addition to that at the rear of Pwll Street will come into use.

### Industrial Development General.

Tipping is still proceeding in the Landore-Llansamlet area to the levels laid down some years ago.

Commercial use has been found for the material in the tip to the north of the Mannesman Works and it is being slowly removed and carted away.

Works have been carried out by the Rivers Board on straightening and deepening the Nant Fendrod from the River Tawe to a point north of the Llansamlet Road. This work together with works of removing the pebble bank in the River Tawe south of the Felin Fran high level railway line will greatly reduce, if not eliminate, the possibilities of serious flooding in this area,

### HOUSING.

#### House Building.

House building progress shows an increase over the previous year. Building schemes for 9,992 houses had been approved by the end of 1960, of which number 8,128 had been completed and the balance was under construction or not commenced.

The table overleaf gives a summary of the building progress in the post-war period to the end of the year 1960.

### POSITION RELATING TO APPROVED SCHEMES

(as at 31st December, 1960)

TYPE OF HOUSE.	H O U S E S																Under con- struc- tion	Approved but not yet com- menced	Total of houses approved to Dec.60
	Y E A R																		
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Total			
Temporary Bungalows	510	377	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	991	-	991	
Traditional	84	104	178	218	217	137	218	440	311	300	147	366	165	62	239	3186	530	3966	
Non- Traditional	-	252	529	233	224	130	160	154	313	335	526	310	171	209	240	3786	354	4870	
War Damage Rebuilding	28	110	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	-	165	
TOTALS	622	843	838	451	441	267	378	594	624	635	673	676	336	271	479	8128	884	9992	



## RODENT CONTROL IN SEWERS

The first Treatment in 1960 was started on 19th January, 1960, and completed on 22nd April, 1960, and was carried out using the same method as in 1959, namely to lay poison bait in each manhole in all the areas in turn at the first visit and to record the degree of 'takes' at the second visit.

The results of this Treatment using Sausage Rusks and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Zinc Phosphide as bait were as set out below:-

	No. of M.H.'s baited	Total No. of Takes	No. of No Takes
Foul	2665	1955	710
S.W.	452	246	206

The weakness of this method lies in the fact that although every manhole in some 64 areas is poison baited, those that show a high rat population would receive no further poison bait until the next Treatment, unless, of course, the number of men employed on this work is doubled or even trebled according to the number of takes shown.

It was decided, therefore, in agreement with the Rodent Control Section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to try a new method, which was by taking a number of, say 4 to 6 areas where the rat population was known to be comparatively high and to bait the manholes in these areas until no poison bait takes were recorded.

If the results of this method proved to be good then a further number of areas would be dealt with in the same manner during the next Treatment and would continue until all these areas showing a rat population would have been cleared.

The first Treatment using this new method was started on 8th August, 1960, using "Warfarin" and then "Sewarin P" as poison and the results to the 31st December, 1960, are as follows:-

### RAT DISINFESTATION 1st BAITING with Sewarin 'P'

Foul W. Sewer From 8.8.60 to 31.12.60.

No. of M.H.'s Baited	Partial Takes	Complete Takes	Total Takes	No Takes
890	454	129	583	317

2nd BAITING

No. of M.H.'s Baited	Partial Takes	Complete Takes	Total Takes	No Takes.
583	169	24	193	390

3rd BAITING

No. of M.H.'s Baited	Partial Takes	Complete Takes	Total Takes	No Takes.
193	17	0	17	176

4th BAITING

No. of M.H.'s Baited	Partial Takes	Complete Takes	Total Takes	No Takes.
17	0	0	0	17

From these results it will be seen that of the 890 manholes included in the first Treatment the Total Takes were 583. The 583 were baited in the second visit and the Takes reduced to 193 and so on until the Fourth visit a nil return was achieved.

# Annual Report of the Public Analyst

for the year

1960

The work carried out for the County Borough of Swansea during the year 1960 is summarised in the following table, which shows the total number of samples examined and reported upon, and the headings under which they were classified :-

Under the Food and Drugs Act ..	507
For the Public Health Department	148
For the Waterworks Department	133
For the Weights and Measures Department -	
Under the Fertilisers and Weeding Stuffs Act	35
For the Port Health Authority	11
	<hr/>
TOTAL	<u>834</u>

## FOOD AND DRUGS LEGISLATION

Legislation relating to the composition and labelling of food and drugs, the wholesomeness of food, and food hygiene is contained in the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and in Regulations perpetuated by or made under this Act. The Act itself contains general provisions, while the Regulations, which can readily be amended as occasion requires, deal with particular items or classes of food and food additives. Some of the principal changes in the law made during the year under review are noted below.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, amend and consolidate the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 to 1957, and they make some further provisions "for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the sale of food for human consumption."

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, replace the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954. A "Clot-on-Boiling" test has been introduced for tuberculin tested milk to which a producer's licence relates. It applies, therefore, only to samples taken by the Ministry. The conditions of the Methylene Blue test for tuberculin tested and pasteurised milk have been modified, and a different Phosphatase test for pasteurised milk has been prescribed. The Turbidity test for sterilised milk remains unchanged. Changes relating to dealers' and producers' licences have also been made.

The Arsenic in Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1960, amend the schedule to the 1959 Regulations by increasing from 2.0 to 5.0 parts per million the maximum amount of arsenic permitted in brewers' yeast intended for use by manufacturers in the production of yeast products.

The Skimmed Milk with Non-Milk Fat Regulations, 1960, impose requirements as to the labelling and advertising of foods which have the appearance of milk, condensed milk or dried milk but contain skimmed milk and one or more fats or oils other than milk-fat. They include prohibition of the use for such products and beverages containing them (or containing skimmed milk, condensed skimmed milk or dried skimmed milk simpliciter) of "any brand or descriptive name or pictorial device which is suggestive of milk or of anything connected with the dairy interest", and they require (except for a few scheduled proprietary articles which contained added vitamins) that the labels on containers of such products are clearly and conspicuously marked "Unfit for babies" or "Not to be used for babies".



These Regulations do not come into operation until the 19th. September, 1961. The official designation "Skimmed Milk with Non-Milk Fat" may be accurate, but it is a very clumsy expression and it is, actually, a description rather than a name. In the United States this product is called "Filled Milk" and it is prepared by incorporating a fat mainly or entirely of vegetable origin with skimmed milk. In my opinion, however, this name is objectionable, for the housewife meeting the term for the first time is likely to conclude that "filled milk" contains something of value that is missing from ordinary full-cream milk.

Obviously, there is need for a new one-word name to distinguish this milk substitute from ordinary milk just as clearly and as readily as the name 'margarine' differentiates a butter substitute from butter, without imputing, as does "filled milk" some special dairy virtue. Professor H. D. Kay, C.B.E., F.R.S., has suggested the name "Vegarine" - a word easy to say, easy to remember and with no risk of it confusing the purchaser. This suggestion is in line with the strong view of both the International Dairy Federation and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations that there should be, in future, no confusion between the nomenclature used for genuine dairy products and that used for their substitutes or imitations.

Reports on the Composition of Milk and Bread. - Towards the close of the year, the Report of the Cook Committee on 'Milk Composition in the United Kingdom' and a Report of the Food Standards Committee on the Composition of Bread and Flour were published. Both are lengthy and detailed publications, and in view of the importance of the basic foods these Reports deserve to be widely read and carefully considered. They are obtainable at H. M. Stationery Office, price 5/- and 4/6d. respectively.

Some notes on the Cook Report appear later in this report under the heading 'Milk', and in view of enquiries by members of the general public about the constituents of bread, the observations and recommendations of the Food Standards Committee quoted below may be of interest.

The Committee state that since bread is the most important staple food, it is necessary to be particularly careful about its ingredients and they consider that there is everything to be said for stating clearly what ingredients are permitted. They recommend that a list of ingredients to be permitted in various types of bread should be laid down and that in the case of white bread they should be limited to :-

- (a) Salt, edible oils and fats, milk or milk products and sugars.
- (b) Enzyme Active Preparations, e.g. malt extract, malt flour, amylases and proteinases.
- (c) Soya bean flour (maximum 2 parts by weight to each 100 parts of flour).
- (d) Prepared wheat gluten and wheat germ.
- (e) Poppy seeds, carraway seeds, cracked wheat or oat grain and oatmeal in or on the bread up to 2 parts by weight to 100 parts of flour.
- (f) Yeast stimulating preparations containing harmless inorganic salts such as ammonium chloride and calcium sulphate.
- (g) Emulsifying agents: super-glycerinated fats, stearyl tartrate and lecithin.
- (h) Preservatives - Propionic acid, or calcium or sodium propionate or a mixture of any of these, not to exceed 0.3% by weight of the flour used.
- (i) Acetic acid, including vinegar, monocalcium phosphate and acid sodium pyrophosphate.

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The total number of samples of food and drugs examined during the year for the County Borough of Swansea was 507. The fact that a sample is obtained under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act does not prevent action being taken by appropriate Authorities under other legal enactments, and therefore, when the samples were examined and reported upon, regard was given to all relevant legislation.

The nature of the various articles submitted, the number of each kind and the numbers that were adulterated or otherwise unsatisfactory are shown in the following table.

Samples examined under the Food and Drugs Act during 1960.

Nature of Sample	Number examined	Number unsatisfactory
Apples, Canned stewed	1	-
Butter	4	1
Cakes, Pastries and Doughnuts	5	-
Cheese, Parmesan	1	-
Coconut, Desiccated	1	-
Condiment, Non-brewed	1	-
Cooking fat	4	-
Cream, Canned	2	1
Currants	1	-
Dates	1	-
Dripping	2	-
Drugs and Medicinal Preparations :-		
Analgesic Gel	2	1
Blackcurrant Health Drink	1	-
Chlorophyll Tablets, Compound	1	-
Cough Mixture	3	-
Glucose and Vitamin C Sweets	1	-
Iron and Yeast Tablets	1	-
Kidney Remedy, Herbal	1	-
Nerve Tonic	1	-
Slimming Tablets	2	-
Yeast Extract	1	-
Fish and Fish Products	11	-
Garlic salt	1	-
Gelatine	1	-
Ginger, Ground	1	-
Gravy preparations	2	-
Ice-cream and Dairy Ice-cream	14	-
Jam, Low sugar	1	-
Jurket crystals	1	-
Lard	2	-
Lemon pie filling	1	-
Margarine	2	-
Meat and Meat Products	66	10
Milk	308	38
Milk, Channel Islands	2	1
Milk, Appeal-to-cow samples	6	-
Mustard, Prepared	1	-
Onion sauce preparation	1	-
Peanut butter	1	-
Pears, Canned	1	-
Pepper	1	-
Pepper, Cayenne	1	-
Pepper, Compound	1	-
Peppers in wine vinegar, Red	1	-
Pineapple juice, Canned	1	-
Potato, Desiccated cooked	1	-

Samples examined under the Food and Drugs Act during 1960. (continued)

Nature of Sample	Number examined	Number unsatisfactory
Pudding, Butter sponge	1	-
Raisins, Stoned	1	-
Rice and Ground rice	2	-
Soft drinks	4	1
Soup, Canned	1	-
Soup powders	3	-
Sugar, Demerara	2	-
Sweets and Chocolates	18	-
Table dessert powders	2	-
Table jelly tablets	2	-
Tapioca	1	-
Tomatoes, Canned peeled	1	-
Tomato juice, Canned	1	-
Tomato piquant	1	1
Vinegar, Malt	1	-
Total:	507	54

The total number of samples reported upon adversely was 54, or 10.6 per cent. of the samples examined. In the following table these figures are compared with those for the preceding five years during which the percentage of unsatisfactory samples varied from 8.1 to 12.3 with an average of 10.1.

Percentage of Unsatisfactory Samples. 1955 - 1960.

Year	Number of samples examined	Number adulterated or otherwise irregular	Percentage adulterated or irregular
1955	553	64	11.5
1956	587	48	8.1
1957	608	54	8.8
1958	537	54	10.0
1959	390	48	12.3
1960	507	54	10.6

Milk

The essence of British law governing the sale of milk is that it must be genuine, that is, "as it comes from the cow". No absolute minimum standard of composition has been prescribed, but in 1901, in order to assist those concerned with the administration of the Food and Drugs Act then in force, the Board of Agriculture framed the Sale of Milk Regulations. These regulations enacted that where a sample of milk contained less than 3.0 per cent. of milk-fat or 8.5 per cent. of milk solids not fat, that milk shall be presumed to be adulterated until the contrary is proved.

These well-known presumptive minimum limits - 3 per cent. of milk-fat and 8.5 per cent. of milk solids other than fat - were reproduced in the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, which are in force today under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Where milk contains less than these percentages it is to be presumed that the milk is not genuine by reason of the removal of fat or other milk solids, or by the addition of water, but it is a complete defence to prove that such milk was in the same condition as when produced by the cows. In order



In order to provide information on this matter, a sample taken after careful supervision of a corresponding milking of the same cows (known as an "appeal-to-cow" sample) is obtained, as occasion requires, for comparison purposes. During the nineteen-twenties the freezing-point test for the detection and determination of added water in milk was developed so that it could be used for the routine examination of milk, and this test, which serves to distinguish between milk which is naturally poor and milk which has been rendered poor by the addition of water, is now invariably accepted by the Courts.

The total number of milk samples submitted for analysis during the year was 316. Of these, 308 were samples of ordinary milk and two were Channel Islands milk, all of which were taken in the usual way by the Sampling Officers from roundsmen, at wholesale dairies and at public institutions, while the remaining six were "appeal-to-cow" samples. No preservatives or added colouring matters were found in any of the samples.

Ordinary Milk. - The adulterated and otherwise unsatisfactory samples are classified below :-

					Corresponding percentage in 1959.	
Number containing less than 3% of fat	..	29	=	9.4%	11.9	
Number containing added water	..	11	=	3.5%	nil	
Number of samples that contained less than 8.5% of non-fatty solids but showed no evidence on the presence of added water by the freezing-point test	..	105	=	34.0%	29.5	

Most of the samples that contained less than the legal presumptive minimum of 3.0 per cent. of fat were taken from supplies of raw milk delivered to dairies and they were described on the labels attached to the churns as morning milk. In many instances they were accompanied by samples of afternoon milk from the same cows and invariably these were rich in fat so that the fat content of the whole consignment averaged more than 3 per cent.

When there is a considerably longer interval between the afternoon milking and the next morning milking than there is between the morning and afternoon milkings of the same cows, it is generally found that the afternoon milk is small in quantity and rich in fat, while the morning milk is large in quantity but of low fat content. This is the most common cause of the fat content of genuine milk falling below 3 per cent. and it is particularly liable to occur in the Spring months of the year when the average fat content of milk is at its lowest.

The eleven samples that contained added water were from three producers. In one instance a further sample proved to be genuine, but in the second case, after informal samples had been found to contain 2% and 8% of added water respectively, six formal samples were taken from churns delivered to a dairy by this producer, and of these, four were genuine while the other two contained 12% and 16% of added water respectively. Six corresponding appeal-to-cow samples were then procured after supervision of the morning and afternoon milkings and all these proved to be milk of good quality and to have normal freezing-points. The producers were summoned in respect of the sample that contained 16% of added water and they were fined £20 and required to pay £20. 9s. 0d. costs.

Three of four informal samples taken at the end of the year from the third producer contained 3, 4 and 5 per cent. of added water respectively, but two of four subsequent formal samples each contained only two per cent. of added water. Seven further samples taken from this producer early in 1961 all contained added water in amounts ranging from 2 to 6 per cent. and legal proceedings taken in respect of them resulted in the farmer being fined £35 together with £25.4s.0d. costs.

It is now recognised that nutritionally the most valuable fraction of milk is the solids not fat (generally referred to as s.n.f.). This fraction contains high quality protein, easily assimilated calcium, riboflavin and other members of the vitamin-B complex and milk makes a very considerable contribution to the total intake of these nutrients; indeed in the diet of the very young it may be the only source of them. In view of this, it is disappointing to find that once again there has been an increase in the proportion of samples that were naturally low in their content of non-fatty solids, i.e. contained less than 8.5% s.n.f. but had normal freezing-points. During 1960, no less than one third of the samples of ordinary milk (105 out of 308) proved to be sub-standard as regards their s.n.f. content. Comparison with the proportions of such samples in the previous ten years is made below :-

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Percentage	9.4	13.5	18.2	11.4	19.7	20.8	21.6	22.1	19.3	29.5	34.0

Channel Islands Milk. - Milk for human consumption sold under the special designations "Jersey Milk", "Guernsey Milk", and "Channel Islands Milk" must be produced from cows of the Channel Islands breeds and must contain not less than 4.0 per cent. of fat. An extra charge may be made for such milk and in addition to being rich in fat, almost invariably it contains a high proportion of non-fatty solids, these averaging 9 per cent. or more.

One of the two samples of Channel Islands Milk contained only 3.65% of fat while the other contained 4.85%. These were morning and afternoon milk respectively taken after delivery at a wholesale dairy where they would be mixed before being pasteurised. On bulking the contents of the two churns the fat content would exceed the statutory minimum of 4 per cent.

Average Composition of Milk Samples. - The average composition of all the milk samples submitted during the year is given in the table below. The average composition of the Channel Islands Milk and of the 'ordinary' milk samples (i.e. all samples other than Channel Islands Milk) is also shown.

Average Composition of Milk Samples, 1960.

Variety	Number of Samples	Fat per cent.	Non-fatty solids per cent.	Total Solids per cent.
Channel Islands Milk	2	4.25	9.30	13.55
Other Milk Samples	314	3.56	8.57	12.13
All milk samples	316	3.56	8.58	12.14

In the next table the average composition of the "ordinary" milk samples for 1960 is compared with the figures for the years 1948 - 1959.



Average Composition of Milk Samples (excluding Channel Islands Milk)  
1948 - 1960.

Year	Number of Samples	Fat per cent.	Non-fatty Solids per cent.	Total Solids per cent.
1948	307	3.59	8.79	12.38
1949	255	3.53	8.76	12.29
1950	285	3.57	8.70	12.27
1951	299	3.47	8.64	12.11
1952	350	3.56	8.66	12.22
1953	403	3.61	8.67	12.28
1954	339	3.59	8.64	12.23
1955	372	3.58	8.67	12.25
1956	392	3.58	8.62	12.20
1957	367	3.65	8.63	12.28
1958	319	3.65	8.65	12.30
1959	267	3.55	8.57	12.12
1960	314	3.56	8.57	12.13

It will be observed that the figures for 1960 are almost identical with those for 1959 and during these two years the average non-fatty solids content has been lower than in any previous year.

The Cook Committee's Report on the Composition of Milk. - It is almost 60 years since the present presumptive limits for milk (other than Channel Islands and South Devon Milk), viz. Fat 3.0 per cent., Non-fatty solids 8.5 per cent., were laid down and in May, 1958, an Interdepartmental Committee with Professor J. W. Cook, D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.R.S. as Chairman was appointed "to consider the composition of milk sold off farms in the United Kingdom from the standpoint both of human nutrition and animal husbandry, and to recommend any legislative or other changes that may be desirable". The report of this Committee was presented to Parliament in September, 1960, and when published it had a very good press.

Upon reviewing the present situation, the Committee found that the quality of milk declined slightly in both fat and solids-not-fat (s.n.f.) during the first half of the present century, but during the last ten years the average annual levels of these constituents have been reasonably well maintained though in some parts of the country the proportion of samples showing less than 8.5 per cent. s.n.f. has steadily risen. They consider that in view of the continuing tendency for the Friesian type of cow to replace the Shorthorn in the national dairy herd, this gradual decline in s.n.f. may well continue unless steps are taken to arrest it, but they believe that with appropriate measures, and given a sufficient incentive, it could and should be arrested.

The Committee emphasise that from the nutritive point of view the most valuable fraction of milk is the non-fatty solids and they recommend that the efforts of the dairying industry in the years ahead should be directed towards maintaining and improving the s.n.f. content of the nation's liquid milk supply, and consider that this can be effected not by any sudden, drastic change of policy (which undoubtedly would lead ultimately to an increase in the retail price of milk), but rather by a gradual strengthening of the law along with use of marketing standards. These two methods of control are complementary and it considered that both must be used if the consumer is to be adequately protected. For both purposes the fat and s.n.f. contents should continue to be the criterion used. Breeding from bulls of high s.n.f. potential also is advocated.

The legal recommendations, which primarily are intended to ensure, so far as is possible, that the individual consumer is protected from malpractices, are as follows :-



- (a) consideration should be given to the adoption within ten years of a fixed minimum standard for whole milk of 8.5 per cent. s.n.f.;
- (b) in the meantime, the presumptive minimum standard for s.n.f. should be abolished when Ministers are satisfied that suitable marketing standards are in operation within the dairying industry to maintain and improve the s.n.f. content of milk ;
- (c) the presumptive minimum standard for fat should be continued for the present but replaced within five years by a fixed minimum standard for whole milk of 3 per cent.;
- (d) the fixed minimum standards should apply to milk only at the point of sale to the consumer ;
- (e) the fixed minimum standards should not apply to special grades of milk for which other standards may be necessary ;
- (f) the evidence of the Hortvet test should, subject to certain provisos, be accepted in legal proceedings as proof of the presence or absence of added water in a milk sample ;
- (g) abstraction of fat from milk intended for sale as whole milk should be a specific legal offence ;
- (h) a general statutory definition of milk should be introduced. The Committee's suggestion is as follows :-

" 'Cows' milk' means the secretion, excluding colostrum, which can be gained by normal milking methods from the lactating mammary gland of the healthy, normally fed cow."

It is considered that these legal changes alone would not be sufficient to bring about the improvement in the s.n.f. content of the nation's milk supply to the desired extent, and that it is essential that the dairying industry should itself introduce measures to discourage any further decline in s.n.f. and to secure such improvements as are necessary to make possible fixed legal minimum standards of 8.5% s.n.f. within ten years. These measures would take the form of differential payment schemes for s.n.f. involving price penalties. In Great Britain these penalties should be imposed at 8.4% s.n.f. and below and there should be gradations in the price scale of sufficient magnitude to provide an effective deterrent to low s.n.f. The point at which penalties for low s.n.f. begin should be raised progressively. The existing price penalty schemes for low fat content should be continued.

On the animal husbandry side, it is recommended that the official milk recording movements should provide facilities for testing and recording the milk of individual animals for s.n.f. content as well as for fat; as soon as practicable progeny testing of A.I. bulls should include performance records for s.n.f., and as adequate information becomes available, s.n.f. records should be included among the data considered when selecting bulls for artificial insemination purposes. The Committee also recommends that licences for bulls of the dairy breeds should be refused in the absence of adequate performance records and that a new category of superior or premier grade licence should be introduced to include a minimum s.n.f. performance qualification varying with the breed.

#### Articles other than Milk

One hundred and ninety-one samples other than milk were submitted for analysis during the year. They covered a wide range of articles and particulars of the 15 samples (= 7.8 per cent.) that were reported upon adversely are tabulated below

Unsatisfactory Samples of Articles other than Milk

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity
Analgesic Gel	This sample was in an unsuitable condition for application.
Butter	The label was considered to bear a false trade description.
Cream, Canned	Had undergone decomposition with production of an objectionable taste.
Casserole Steak, Canned	Low in meat content, containing only 63% of meat. The product was in fact 'steak in gravy'.
Luncheon Meat	Low in meat content, containing only 65% of meat instead of at least 80%.
Meat Pie	Low in meat content, containing only 6.3% of meat.
Minced Beef and Gravy (Canned)	Low in meat content, containing only 69.5% of meat and the label was unsatisfactory.
Orange Drink, Concentrated.	Fermentation was occurring.
Sausages, Beef	Low in meat content, containing only 46% of meat instead of not less than 50% and contained undeclared sulphite preservative.
Sausages, Beef (2 samples)	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative.
Sausages, Pork	Low in meat content, containing only 57% of meat instead of not less than 65%.
Savoury Steak Cutlets in Gravy (Canned)	Not cutlets, but consisted of rissoles and was low in meat content, containing only 37% of meat.
Stewed Steak with Gravy (Canned)	Low in meat content, containing only 66% of meat.
Tomato Piquant	Contained only 3.5% of tomato solids whereas a Tomato Relish is required to contain not less than 6% of tomato solids.

Brief notes on some of the articles are given below.

Analgesic Gel. - A proprietary pain-relieving preparation in a collapsible tube was the subject of complaint by the user. He alleged that it "had burnt the skin off his back". Although the active ingredients listed on the tube were present in the proportions stated, this article which should have been a translucent, faintly-yellow, neutral jelly was a reddish-brown acid liquid containing crystals of one of the ingredients in suspension. In this condition the preparation was unsuitable for use. The acidity was found to be due to the presence of acetic acid, and this had caused liquefaction of the jelly and the separation from solution of one ingredient in the form of crystals. The makers stated they had had no other complaints about this preparation, and it was not possible to say how one tube out of a batch of 7,000 came to be affected in this way, but it appeared likely that when the tube was supplied by the pharmacist the article was in a normal condition.



Alcoholic Chocolates and Sweets. - A block of "Milk Chocolate with Pineapple and Jamaica Rum Truffle", described on the wrapper as "a chocolate for adults", contained only 0.8% by weight of alcohol, while a block of "Rum Chocolate" which contained hazel-nuts and raisins and was labelled "A chocolate for adults - Made with genuine old Jamaica rum", contained not more than 0.4% of alcohol. These blocks of chocolate weighed about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. each and the alcohol in the entire blocks was equivalent approximately to one-ninth and one-eighth of a tot of rum of 70° Proof strength respectively. Such small proportions of alcohol are of no significance from the point of view of intoxication or other harmful effects even in the case of quite small children. Indeed it may well be thought that the labels give undue emphasis to the presence of rum since it is present in such small proportions.

Another sample described as "Irish Coffee Milk Chocolate" and labelled "Contains genuine Irish Whiskey - A chocolate for adults" contained barely 0.9% of alcohol, and here also the description and the label were open to criticism.

In these three blocks of chocolate the alcohol was not present in a liquid state; it was incorporated in either the chocolate mass or the soft fudge-like centre, but in a sample of sweets described as a "Whiskey Bar", the hard boiled-sugar casings were filled with a syrupy spiritous liquid which was pourable. The alcohol content was 4.7% in the whole sweet which is equivalent to them containing 10% of proof spirit. These sweets were packed in a row of 10, forming a "bar", and the whole "bar" contained alcohol equivalent approximately to one-third of a tot of whiskey of 70° Proof strength. The opinion was expressed that having regard to the fact that the fillings were pourable and contained more than 2% of proof spirit, these sweets should be sold only from licensed premises, and I understand from Mr. D. F. Jones, Chief Public Health Inspector, that the Chief Constable has been informed accordingly.

Canned Meat Products. - In recent annual reports attention has been drawn to a number of canned meat products that have contained less meat than similar articles sold in 1952, and it was pointed out that in the absence of legal standards of composition or a code of practice negotiated with the trade, it was difficult for Food and Drugs Authorities to take effective action to prevent this deterioration in quality. During the year under review a committee, known as the Local Authorities Joint Advisory Committee (LAJAC), was set up and this body has appointed a Sub-Committee to negotiate standards for canned meat products with the trade.

Pending the publication of the LAJAC recommendations, it seems reasonable to judge such products on the basis of the standards laid down in the Meat Products (No. 2) Order, 1952. This was a price control order and it was revoked shortly after it became operative, but the meat content requirements represented reasonable commercial practice at that time (when meat was in short supply), and it must surely be anticipated that at the present time when there is no shortage of meat such products will at least comply with the 1952 requirements.

The meat contents of five out of twenty-six samples that failed to reach the 1952 standard are tabulated below.

Canned Meat Products

Name of article	Meat Content found	Minimum requirement based on the 1952 Meat Products (No.2) Order.
Casserole Steak	63%	75%
Luncheon Meat	65%	80%
Minced Beef in Gravy	70%	75%
Savoury Steak Cutlets in Gravy	37%	45%
Stewed Steak with Gravy	66%	75%



The labels of three of these low-meat-content products also were unsatisfactory. In the case of the "Minced Beef and Gravy", the words "and gravy" were in very small type of nearly the same colour as the background and hence they were almost invisible and not conspicuous as required by the Labelling of Food Order. I have been informed by Mr. D. H. Jones, the Chief Sampling Officer, that the label has now been altered and that it no longer gives grounds for such complaint.

Exception was taken also to the use of the description "Savoury Steak Cutlets" for what are merely rissoles, and to the term 'Casserole Steak' when the product is actually casseroled steak. The principle of exact description is most important in connection with canned foods. As the contents cannot be seen the housewife must be accurately informed about them. The name 'Casserole Steak' may well convey the impression that she is buying a steak ready for cooking in a casserole, and as such it should be 100% meat, but a steak that has been casseroled has been cooked in the oven with a little water in a covered dish, and therefore she should expect a lower meat content.

Sausages. - From the administrative point of view the position with regard to sausages also is unsatisfactory. Their composition was controlled under Defence Regulations during the war and until March, 1953, and at the time of decontrol pork sausages were required to contain not less than 65% of meat and beef sausages not less than 50%. In May, 1956, the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food issued a report on Sausages in which they recommended substantially the reinstatement of the standards in operation when sausages were decontrolled, but their recommendations have not been given statutory effect.

During the year, 10 samples of beef sausages, 5 of pork sausages and one of a loose sausage meat were submitted for analysis. One sample of pork sausages contained only 57% of meat and one of beef sausages only 46%, but the rest of the samples were in accordance with the Food Standards Committee's recommendations. Three samples of beef sausages contained a sulphite preservative but its presence was not declared by means of either a label or a notice in the shops as is required by the Preservatives in Food Regulations.

Meat Pies. - At the present time the Food Standards Committee is inquiring into the composition of meat pies in order to decide whether statutory regulation is necessary and what would be the appropriate minimum meat content if such control were recommended.

A sample of Pork Pie contained 22% of meat - a proportion which seems about average for pork pies on sale in this area. Of 6 samples of Meat Pies, one was of very poor quality containing only 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of meat. The filling consisted of gravy containing a few small discrete particles of meat and this pie must be unsatisfactory upon comparison with any reasonable standard. Two other samples taken later in the year from the same source, however, contained 17% and 18% of meat respectively, while a Meat Pie from another source contained 27% of meat, which was the highest amount found in any of these products. Two Chicken Pies contained 17% and 18% of meat respectively. At the request of the Association of Municipal Corporations the analytical and certain other particulars of these samples were sent to the Food Standards Committee to assist them in their inquiry.

Other articles. - The words "Welsh Produce Merchants" prominently displayed in large type on a wrapper containing imported butter were considered to be a false trade description (misleading as to the country in which the butter was made) and to constitute an offence under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887 to 1953. Following representations by the Chief Public Health Inspector, the words complained of have been obliterated from the label.

An orange drink and a canned cream were undergoing decomposition and the stocks of these were condemned, while a sample described as "Tomato Piquant" contained only 3.5% of tomato solids whereas a Tomato Relish is required to contain not less than 6% of tomato solids. At the time of writing this Report this matter is being considered by the Prosecuting Solicitor.



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Measurements of atmospheric pollution have been made in Swansea since January, 1954. They are made at sites and with apparatus approved by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to which organisation the results are sent every month for collation and publication. Besides being of local interest, therefore, they are a valuable contribution to a nationwide survey. Since the Clean Air Act, 1956 came into operation, these measurements have assumed even greater importance for they provide the only means of assessing quantitatively any improvement in pollution of the air resulting from the implementation of this Act.

A standard deposit gauge and a lead peroxide apparatus for the measurement of the activity of the sulphur gases in the air have been maintained since 1954 by the public health inspectorate under the general supervision of Mr. D. F. Jones, the Chief Inspector, at each of three sites, viz. the Scala Cinema in Pentre Guinea Road, St. Thomas, at Church Road, Llansamlet, and at the Guildhall. In June, 1959, apparatus for the daily measurement of the amount of suspended matter (smoke) and the concentration of acid sulphur gases was installed and put into operation at Morriston, and in December, 1959 similar provision was made at Norton Villa Clinic, Mumbles.

The deposit gauge is used to measure the rate at which atmospheric pollution is deposited and, by inference, the rate at which it is emitted into the air. It consists essentially of a glass bowl approximately 12 inches in diameter and of accurately known area, which drains the rainfall into a bottle of about 10 litres capacity, and after it has been exposed on the site for one calendar month the extent of pollution by deposited matter is determined by analysis of both the rain water and the insoluble matter collected. The full examination of the deposit includes the determination of the volume of liquid (rain) collected, its pH value, and its content of calcium, chloride and sulphate ions and of total dissolved matter; the undissolved matter is weighed and analysed for ash, "tar" (i.e. material soluble in carbon disulphide), and other combustible matter. The results are expressed in tons per square mile per month.

One of the most deleterious products of the combustion of fuels is sulphur present in the form of its oxides, mainly sulphur dioxide. Sulphur gases are discharged into the atmosphere with the chimney gases wherever fuel in the form of coal, coke, fuel oil or unpurified gases is burnt, and it is these invisible gases which cause such damage to man, property and vegetation. Their "activity of attack" is measured by a standard procedure involving the use of lead peroxide, while the mean daily concentration of sulphur dioxide is determined by a volumetric method.

In the lead peroxide method a small porcelain cylinder or "candle" is coated with a lead peroxide paste which is allowed to dry. It is then exposed to the air for one month, after which it is analysed for sulphates since the sulphur dioxide taken up from the air is oxidised by the lead peroxide to sulphate. To protect the candle from rain and external damage during exposure it is housed in a louvered box. The results are expressed in empirical units, viz. milligrams of sulphur trioxide per day per 100 square centimetres of standard lead peroxide exposed in the standard apparatus; they thus provide comparative data only, but they afford a means of comparing the intensity of pollution of the air by sulphur gases at different places and times, and they give a useful indication of the relative effects of polluted atmosphere upon buildings, stonework, metals and paints.

The determination of the concentration of sulphur dioxide is combined with the daily measurements of the amount of suspended matter (smoke) in the air. The method used is to draw a measured volume of air through a white filter paper which collects the smoke and then through a bubbler containing a dilute neutral hydrogen peroxide solution which oxidises the sulphur dioxide to sulphuric acid. The acidity of the solution in the bubbler is determined each day by titration with standard alkali solution, and this is used to calculate the equivalent sulphur dioxide concentration in the air.

The filter paper collects the suspended impurity in the air consisting of particles almost all of which are smaller than 20 microns (0.002 cm.) diameter, which seldom, if ever settle as deposit, and are often visible as 'haze'. This appears on the paper as a uniform circular grey stain, the intensity of which is measured photometrically using a standardised reflectometer, and from the reading obtained the concentration of smoke in the air is calculated. The results are expressed as milligrams of smoke per 100 cubic metres of air.

Measurements for 1960. - The monthly results obtained by analysis of the contents of the deposit gauges and of the lead peroxide candles at the St. Thomas, Llansamlet and Guildhall stations are given in Tables A, B and C.

The apparatus for the determination of smoke and sulphur dioxide concentration is situated at the Morriston Clinic and at the Norton Villa Clinic, Mumbles. The actual measurements are made by Public Health Inspectors (chiefly Mr. O. G. Davies) with guidance from your Public Analyst's Laboratory, and I have been asked to include these in my report so as to present a complete record of the work on atmospheric pollution. The results obtained at these two Clinics are summarised in table D.



TABLE A.

STATION I - FETTER-GUINEA ROAD. ST. THOMAS. MONTHLY RESULTS. 1960.

Monthly deposit - tons per square mile.

Type of Deposit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL UNDISSOLVED MATTER	9.30	9.78	9.45	9.72	12.42	10.22	10.20	9.21	8.76	13.69	7.72	8.96
Tarry matter	0.29	0.13	0.12	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.23	0.23	0.13	0.25	0.17	0.17
Other combustible matter	3.42	4.23	3.93	3.49	4.12	4.20	3.94	3.39	3.86	6.44	3.22	3.62
Ash	5.59	5.42	5.40	6.03	8.05	5.72	6.03	5.59	4.77	7.00	4.33	5.17
TOTAL DISSOLVED MATTER	9.68	10.45	6.38	6.66	5.40	4.41	7.92	5.44	6.46	9.40	24.20	12.99
Calcium, Ca <sup>++</sup>	1.91	0.69	0.79	0.72	0.76	0.64	1.41	1.01	1.07	0.77	1.14	0.60
Chlorides, Cl <sup>-</sup>	2.15	3.24	1.01	1.63	1.29	0.62	2.45	1.12	1.54	1.68	9.83	5.00
Sulphates, SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>==</sup>	3.32	2.50	2.37	2.45	1.81	1.36	1.90	1.96	2.99	3.54	3.96	2.32
TOTAL SOLID MATTER DEPOSITED	18.98	20.23	15.83	16.38	17.82	14.63	18.12	14.65	15.22	23.09	31.92	21.95
Rainfall, in inches	6.23	4.77	1.73	3.11	1.34	1.42	6.11	5.12	6.42	7.01	8.59	5.48
pH value of filtrate from gauge	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.9	6.0	6.8	6.1	5.8	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.4
SULPHUR DIOXIDE, expressed as milligrams SO <sub>2</sub> per 100 sq. cms. lead peroxide per day.	2.76	2.51	2.97	1.91	1.76	1.52	0.72	1.40	2.03	2.55	1.74	3.00

TABLE B.

## STATION II - CHURCH ROAD, ILANSALLET. MONTHLY RESULTS. 1960.

Monthly deposit - tons per square mile.

Type of Deposit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL UNDISSOLVED MATTER	7.89	5.22	4.09	7.14	11.35	8.73	9.27	8.95	7.14	5.32	9.52	7.66
Tarry matter	0.20	0.10	0.03	0.12	0.19	0.10	0.14	0.15	0.10	0.12	0.20	0.15
Other combustible matter	2.67	2.11	0.67	2.04	3.79	2.56	3.33	2.88	2.16	2.35	3.83	2.75
Ash	5.02	3.01	3.39	4.98	7.37	6.07	5.80	5.92	4.88	2.85	5.49	4.96
TOTAL DISSOLVED MATTER	9.58	9.05	3.95	9.27	5.03	6.76	9.26	6.42	6.79	6.74	21.40	10.99
Calcium, Ca <sup>++</sup>	1.18	0.37	0.47	0.71	0.71	0.57	1.59	0.73	0.78	0.54	1.22	0.56
Chlorides, Cl <sup>-</sup>	1.81	3.33	0.51	1.47	0.35	1.11	2.28	0.96	1.35	1.05	7.14	3.65
Sulphates, SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	3.73	2.84	1.72	3.88	1.94	2.60	4.15	3.31	3.41	2.36	6.08	2.67
TOTAL SOLID MATTER DEPOSITED	17.47	14.27	8.04	16.41	16.38	15.49	18.58	15.37	13.93	12.06	30.92	18.60
Rainfall, in inches	6.03	4.89	2.01	3.70	1.46	2.20	6.93	7.17	6.26	7.13	9.02	5.62
pH value of filtrate from gauge	5.2	4.4	4.5	4.7	5.5	6.3	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.4	3.9	4.2
SULPHUR DIOXIDE, expressed as milligrams SO <sub>2</sub> per 100 sq. cms. lead peroxide per day.	0.97	0.78	0.99	0.73	0.64	1.04	1.05	0.93	1.06	0.49	1.50	1.11

TABLE C.

## STATION III - THE GUILDHALL. MONTHLY RESULTS. 1960.

Monthly deposit - tons per square mile.

Type of Deposit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL UNDISSOLVED MATTER												
Tarry matter	4.97	5.13	6.23	6.16	7.26	5.39	4.48	3.38	4.09	7.06	4.46	3.70
Other combustible matter	0.15	0.15	0.03	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.14	0.19	0.10	0.12	0.05	0.10
Ash	1.70	2.40	1.99	2.39	2.52	2.00	1.51	0.63	1.86	4.56	2.10	1.54
	3.12	2.58	4.21	3.63	4.60	3.31	2.83	2.56	2.13	2.38	2.31	2.06
TOTAL DISSOLVED MATTER												
Calcium, Ca <sup>++</sup>	8.80	10.96	7.78	6.25	4.09	4.49	7.20	3.58	5.61	8.82	22.83	9.20
Chlorides, Cl <sup>-</sup>	1.10	0.59	0.95	0.56	0.62	0.57	1.22	0.76	0.91	1.01	1.23	0.39
Sulphates, SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>''</sup>	2.47	4.04	1.45	1.84	0.78	1.33	2.69	0.78	1.25	2.06	8.47	3.83
	2.28	1.57	2.91	1.60	1.45	1.15	1.86	1.54	2.48	3.10	3.33	1.55
TOTAL SOLID MATTER DEPOSITED	13.77	16.09	14.01	12.41	11.35	9.88	11.68	6.96	9.70	15.88	27.29	12.90
Rainfall, in inches	5.28	4.10	1.77	2.80	1.38	1.14	5.79	4.84	5.36	6.80	8.00	3.66
pH value of filtrate from gauge	4.7	5.0	5.8	5.1	5.8	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.2	4.5	4.7	4.8
SULPHUR DIOXIDE, expressed as milligrams SO <sub>3</sub> per 100 sq. cms. lead peroxide per day.	1.31	1.03	1.46	0.67	0.71	0.49	0.45	0.36	0.67	0.87	0.58	0.93



SUSPENDED MATTER (SMOKE) and SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATIONS - MONTHLY AVERAGES, 1960.

Tr = trace, i.e.

Table D. Other - It will be observed from tables A, B and C that at each of the three stations widely differing quantities of material are often collected in the deposit gauge in successive months. This is due to the fact that the rate of deposition of pollution in any one specified locality depends not only on the fuel consumed in that locality but also on rainfall, the strength and direction of the wind and other variable meteorological factors. Hence, only a small part of the difference is due to variations in the rate at which pollution is emitted. On the average over a long time, however, rainfall, wind, and the other meteorological variables are approximately the same, so that changes in the emission of atmospheric pollution can be detected. Experience has shown that reliable conclusions can be drawn from the data gathered at the same test-site over periods of five years, and for this reason it is the practice of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to issue periodically reports in which comparison is made of these five-yearly averages. In this way changes in the amount of atmospheric contamination can be determined and their significance can be statistically assessed. Trends in pollution are thus ascertained.

Table E below shows the total amounts of the various pollutants deposited at the three stations during 1960, while in table F summaries of the results at each station are compared with those of the previous five years.

**TABLE E.**

Comparison of the Results obtained at the Bargees Stations for the whole year 1960.

Tons per square mile per year			
Type of Deposit	Site No. 1 St. Thomas	Site No. 2 Ilansamlet	Site No. 3 Guildhall
<b>TOTAL UNDISSOLVED MATTER</b>	119.4	92.5	62.3
Tar	2.5	1.6	1.4
Other combustible matter	47.8	31.1	25.2
Ash	69.1	59.8	35.7
<b>TOTAL DISSOLVED MATTER</b>	109.4	105.2	99.6
Calcium, Ca <sup>++</sup>	11.5	9.4	9.9
Chlorides, Cl <sup>-</sup>	31.6	25.0	31.0
Sulphates, SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>==</sup>	30.5	30.9	24.6
<b>TOTAL SOLID MATTER DEPOSITED</b>	228.8	197.7	161.9
Rainfall, in inches	57.3	62.4	50.9
pH value of filtrate from gauge:			
Maximum	6.8	6.3	6.5
Minimum	4.3	3.9	4.5
Average	5.1	4.7	5.4

**TABLE F.**

Comparison of Yearly Rates of Deposition at the Bargees Stations 1955 - 1960.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	
<u>ST. THOMAS :-</u>							
Total Deposited Matter	418	304	306	301	238	229	} tons per square mile. inches.
Total Insoluble Matter	306	201	197	200	129	119	
Insoluble mineral matter (ash)	179	116	114	117	73	69	
Rainfall	39	39	44	50	43	57	
<u>ILANSAMLET :-</u>							
Total Deposited Matter	343	278	325	272	267	198	} tons per square mile. inches.
Total Insoluble Matter	209	146	172	136	141	92	
Insoluble mineral matter (ash)	132	93	115	88	88	60	
Rainfall	44	39	49	56	45	62	
<u>GUILDHALL :-</u>							
Total Deposited Matter	-	181	171	154	173	162	} tons per square mile. inches.
Total Insoluble Matter	-	93	73	66	67	62	
Insoluble mineral matter (ash)	-	56	46	40	36	36	
Rainfall	-	32	37	48	40	51	



From the data in table F it is clear that during the past six years there has been a very marked reduction in the total deposited matters in both the St. Thomas and Llansamlet districts, the decrease based on the figures for 1955 amounting to 45% at St. Thomas and 42% at Llansamlet. In the cleaner area surrounding the Guildhall there has also been a decrease in the amount of deposited matter but as might be expected this is not nearly so marked, but it amounts to a 10% reduction on the basis of the 1956 results, which were the first to be made at this station. Even more marked are the reductions in the Insoluble Matters (grit, dust and soot arising from the burning of fuels and from other industrial processes)-on the 1955 figures it amounts to 60% at St. Thomas, 50% at Llansamlet and 30% at the Guildhall.

"Active" Sulphur Pollution during 1960. - The results of the monthly measurements of the sulphur gases in the atmosphere by the lead peroxide method have been given in tables A, B and C. This method of estimating sulphur gives a measure of the activity of attack of the sulphur pollution upon buildings, building stones, paints, metals and other materials. A clean rural atmosphere will give an average active sulphur pollution figure of approximately 0.25 mgm. SO<sub>3</sub> per 100 square centimetres per day, while heavily polluted industrial areas give a figure of 5 or more. The seasonal and yearly average results obtained at the three stations for 1960 are shown in table G below, together with the average results for the years 1955 - 1959.

TABLE G.

Pollution by Sulphur Gases in Swansea, 1955-1960.

Year	<u>Sulphur Dioxide</u>		
	Average rate of absorption expressed as milligrams SO <sub>3</sub> per 100 square centimetres of lead peroxide per day.		
	St. Thomas	Llansamlet	Guildhall
1955	2.34	0.91	0.96
1956	2.34	0.91	0.92
1957	2.16	0.96	0.74
1958	2.14	0.93	0.80
1959	2.24	0.76	0.84
1960	2.07	0.94	0.80
Summer months, 1960	1.56	0.90	0.56
Winter months, 1960	2.59	0.97	1.04

It will be seen that there has been a slight reduction in the pollution by active sulphur gases in both the St. Thomas and the Guildhall districts, but the reduction that occurred in 1959 at Llansamlet has not been maintained and generally there has been little change in this area since 1955.

As has been observed in previous reports, there is a very marked seasonal variation in the sulphur pollution at St. Thomas and the Guildhall, but at Llansamlet the difference between the summer and winter pollution is very small.

Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Concentrations. - These measurements were commenced at the Morriston Clinic in June, 1959 and at Norton Villa Clinic, Mumbles in December, 1959. The results for 1960, given in table D, are for the first complete year and as they are the first quantitative measurements of this nature to be made in Swansea they will act as yardsticks for future data.

#### WATERS

129 samples of water were examined for the Waterworks Department and 40 for the Public Health Department. They were submitted for chemical analysis and for physical and microscopical (biological) examination. They included samples from the Usk Reservoir, from the Bryngwyn Filtration Works before and after treatment, from the Cray Reservoir and the Nantyrwydd Gauge Basin, from the Lliw Supply, the River Llyn'ell at Dan-yr-Ogof, the town service reservoirs, the piped supplies at dairies, private dwelling houses and other premises in various parts of the Borough, and also from springs. Samples were submitted also from the River Towy and the River Cothi.



Three of the samples from the Public Health Department were from the Municipal Swimming Bath and they were very satisfactory.

Four samples of soft drinks which contained small deposits also were examined for the Waterworks Department.

#### FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

Fourteen samples of fertilisers and twenty-one of feeding stuffs were submitted for analysis under the provisions of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act by Mr. F. W. Brown, Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures. The nature of these articles and the numbers of each that were found to be unsatisfactory were as follows :-

<u>Fertilisers :-</u>	<u>Number examined</u>	<u>Number unsatisfactory</u>
Bone Meal	1	-
Compound Fertilisers	11	3
Dried Blood	1	-
Sulphate of Potash	1	-
 <u>Feeding Stuffs :-</u>		
Compound Feeding Stuffs	21	6
 Total	<u>35</u>	<u>9</u>

One of the Compound Feeding Stuffs (an Intensive Layers Mash) was a formal sample, the rest of them were informal samples

The Act requires "Statutory Statements" of composition to be given with fertilisers and feeding stuffs, and Regulations under the Act prescribe limits of variation between the statement and the actual composition of the article.

Two of the samples of Compound Fertilisers were deficient in water-soluble phosphoric acid and contained an excess of insoluble phosphoric acid, the variation from the guaranteed percentages being slightly outside the limits allowed by the Regulations. It is likely that in the course of time some originally soluble phosphate had reverted to insoluble phosphate.

Another sample of a Compound Fertiliser was rather more unsatisfactory than the above. It was guaranteed to contain 6.4% of water-soluble phosphoric acid whereas it actually contained only 2.6%, and it contained 6.1% of insoluble phosphoric acid the presence of which was not declared.

The particulars contained in the statutory statement supplied with the formal sample of compound feeding stuff were found to be correct within the permitted limits of variation.

The results of analysis of the 20 informal samples of feeding stuffs showed that 6 of them did not agree, within the permitted limits of variation, with the particulars given in the statutory statements. The irregularities were as follows :-

- 2 samples contained excess of oil,
- 1 sample contained excess of oil and excess of fibre,
- 1 sample contained excess of protein and excess of fibre,
- 1 sample was deficient in protein,
- 1 sample was deficient in both oil and protein.

In one of these cases the fibre content was guaranteed as 0.5% whereas it was actually 9.5%. It seems likely that a clerical or printing error had been made. Since the close of the year formal samples have been taken in respect of some of these unsatisfactory feeding stuffs.

## PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

Eleven samples comprising Canned Fruits (5), Canadian Flour (2), and one each of Minced Beef Loaf, Pate de Foie (Pork), Tomato Catsup and Tomato Juice were examined at length for the Port Health Authority. All were satisfactory. The meat content (calculated as raw meat) of the Minced Beef Loaf was 75%, and the Tomato Catsup contained 10% of tomato solids (legal requirement not less than 6.0%).

### PERSONAL

As I am retiring on the 30th. June, 1961, this is my last report to the Swansea Health Committee. I wish to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and the Members of the Health Committee for your interest in the work and your support throughout the nineteen years that I have had the honour to serve as your Public Analyst.

The work carried out for Swansea has been concerned mainly with food and drugs, water supplies and atmospheric pollution, and it has always been of interest from both the analytical and legal points of view. During recent years the work in connection with both waters and atmospheric pollution has grown very considerably.

I should like also to take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to Dr. E. B. Meyrick, Medical Officer of Health, Mr. D. F. Jones, Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. D. H. Jones, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Chief Sampling Officer, and Mr. O. C. Davies who is in charge of the atmospheric pollution work, for their most helpful and friendly co-operation and to them, and to all the other members of the Public Health Department staff, and the Water Engineer and his staff with whom my work and reports have brought me in contact, I say most sincerely, "Thank you, one and all".

Finally may I add that I am pleased to hear that the Swansea County Borough Council have recommended my colleague, Dr. L. E. Coles, to succeed me as Public Analyst for Swansea.

